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saxton & wilson

Successors to WM. BORSCH & SON



DICENTRA SWEETHEART . . .
WHITE BLEEDING HEART
(Described fully on page 13)

1947

Growers of distinctive hardy plants

BORDER PERENNIALS • DWARF CONIFERS and SHRUBS
ROCK GARDEN PLANTS • RARE ALPINES for COLLECTORS

maplewood, oregon



© J&P Co.
DELPHINIUM PINK SENSATION
 Plant Patent No. 324
 (See page 12)



© J&P Co.
ASTILBE FANAL
 (See page 6)



PENSTEMON GARNET
 (See page 22)

ASTER HARRINGTONS PINK
 (See page 6)



From
Saxton
& Wilson



A PART OF OUR GARDENS

..... a "Good Buy"

Our customers are decidedly satisfied. They write us gratifying letters telling why. We are passing along the reasons they are so pleased. Our plants are the finest quality. They are a "good buy". The prices of staples and manufactured goods are still going up. But we have not increased prices! In fact, we have actually lowered the prices of many varieties. You can now get plants formerly listed at 75c for 60c and others priced \$1.00 for 90c or even as low as 75c. We have many more customers—our sales have jumped—we have increased our supply of plants. So now we offer you our top quality stock at reduced prices. Our guarantee of safe delivery through insurance or replacements gives you complete security. And, remember, we pay all postage and insurance charges. This is a convenience and real saving. Otherwise, you would have to add the parcel post or express fees to the cost of the plants. Another saving, which is difficult to calculate in dollars and cents, is quality. Common, inferior varieties of poor quality often die after you plant them. Even if they grow, they take as much of your time and space as the best kinds. Discriminating gardeners order our distinctive varieties, the best of both old and new. These extra-fine, sturdy plants pay dividends in vigorous growth and enjoyment. They are a "good buy"!

For Easy Reference

You will find indexed below the divisions of our catalog. All the plants are arranged alphabetically within each section.

Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Home Garden

Herbaceous Plants—the more easily grown border perennials, rock garden plants, ferns (under the letter "F"), and bulbs. Page 2

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Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Home Garden

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

The More Easily Grown Border Perennials, Rock Garden Plants, Ferns and Bulbs.

*Dwarf Plants Used Mostly in Rock Gardens and Similar Locations

➤ New Listing—A Distinctive Plant Not Offered By Us Previously!

ACONITUM—Monkshood

ACONITUM (Monkshood)—Stately border perennials excellent for massing in sun or light shade and well-drained, moist, rich soil. The hooded blooms make interesting cut flowers. Tubers delivered only from late Fall to early Spring. Most effective when planted 6 to 8 inches apart in groups and not disturbed.

bicolor—White flowers, broadly outlined in front with violet blue on 3 to 4 foot spikes in Summer. Deeply cut, bright green leaves. Strikingly unique. 75c.

Carmichaelii (Fisheri)—Clean, dark green, divided leaves with showy light blue purple flowers in dense spikes. 3 to 4 ft. Fall. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00.

Henryi (Napellus Spark's Var.)—Glistening, deep bluish-purple blooms on branching spikes. 4 to 6 ft. Summer. 50c.

AETHIONEMA—Persian Candytuft

AETHIONEMA—A valuable group of plants for the sunny rock garden or wall. They should be planted in ordinary soil which is well-drained and rather light. Persian Candytufts root deeply and should not be disturbed. A careful annual pruning emphasizes their fascinating character and keeps them compact. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

➤ **Warley Rose**—A decidedly ornamental shrublet 4 to 6 inches high with steel-blue, needle-like foliage. The charming, bright, rose pink flowers in mid-Spring are very much like Rock Daphne. This hardy variety is often used where Daphnes are unsuccessful. Pots, 50c and 75c.



ALYSSUM SAXATILE FLORE-PLENO

ALYSSUM—Basket-of-Gold

ALYSSUM—Invaluable plants for rock work and the rock garden, requiring only a well drained soil in full sun. Includes some of the prettiest and most showy Spring and early Summer blooming plants. Set 8 to 10 inches apart.

***montanum**—Of prostrate habit, with silvery gray leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. Early Spring. Mounded carpets to 8 inches. 50c and 75c.

***saxatile fl.-pl.**—Much-improved double flowering form of saxatile, the double flowers, deep golden-yellow, make this variety much richer in appearance. Blooms in early Spring and is more compact; does not self-sow. 10 in. A really worthwhile Basket-of-Gold. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***saxatile luteum** (citrinum)—A refined variety of the old Basket-of-Gold with masses of lovely, pale yellow flowers in early Spring. We like this because the color is much softer. 1 ft. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***spinesum roseum**—One of the best for the rock garden. Woody-stemmed, dense, spiny, silvery foliage and numerous small pink flowers in late Spring. 1 ft. A rare variety. \$1.00 and \$1.25.



ACONITUM CARMICHAELLII



ACONITUM BICOLOR

ANDROSACE—Rock Jasmine

ANDROSACE—A famous genus of rock garden plants long-enjoyed by gardeners. The following grow well in rather light, well-drained soil in full sun.

***lanuginosa Leichtlinii**—Long, trailing stems clothed with silvery leaves and terminal umbels of white flowers which have a bright crimson eye. One of the most beautiful and floriferous, blooming from late Spring to mid-Summer. Allow it to trail over a rocky ledge. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

***primuloides**—Rosettes of silky foliage and heads of rosy-lilac flowers on 4 inch stems in late Spring. A good, easy carpeter and tidy ground cover. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.

Please Note—Other Androsaces are listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

ANEMONE—Dwarf Kinds Wind or Pasque Flower

ANEMONE ***fulgens**—Vivid scarlet flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems in mid-Spring. The flaming, cupped, 2½ inch blooms with their black stamens are carried over cut foliage. For moderate climates and light, well-drained soil in sun. Withhold water when plants become dormant. Tubers delivered in Fall only. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

nemorosa (Wood Anemone)—Give them a woodland soil and shade and their creeping root-stocks will soon make wide mats. Large flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems in mid-Spring. Excellent for naturalizing. Mixed colors only (blue, lavender-blue, mauve, and double white). Delivery in Fall and Winter only. Clumps, 75c and \$1.00.

Pasque Flower

***Pulsatilla**—One of the most satisfactory rock garden plants. Great cups of bluish-purple or violet with golden stamens in early Spring. Silky, much-gashed foliage turning greener with age. 1 ft. Easy, long-lived in ordinary soil, sun. 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

***Pulsatilla alba**—Very beautiful variety of Pulsatilla. Large, pure white flowers with contrasting tassels of gold. Especially fine. 75c and \$1.00.

***Pulsatilla albi-cyanea**—One of the hardiest and most drought resistant Anemones in our gardens. Semi-nodding flowers of white, tinged lavender, on 6 inch stems during late Spring. Full sun and loamy soil. 75c and \$1.00.

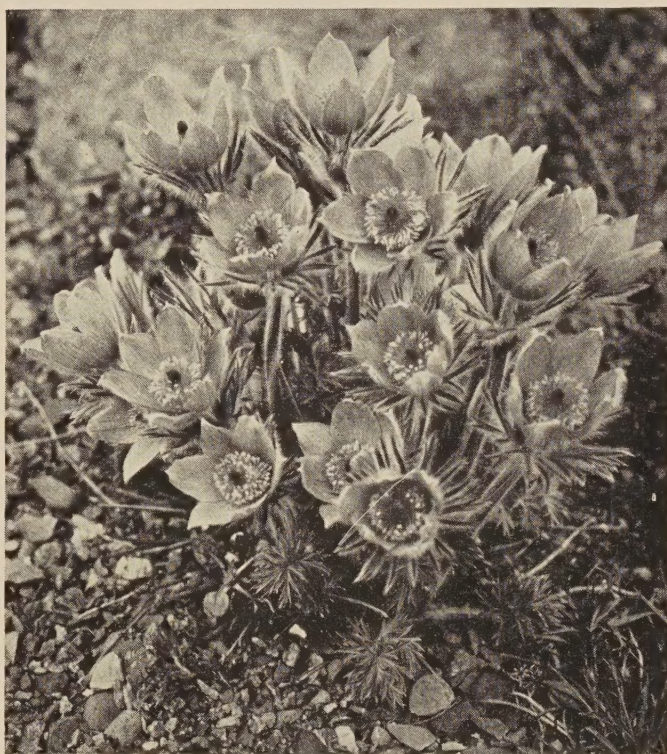
ANEMONE—Tall Kinds Japanese Anemone

ANEMONE—The following varieties of *Anemone japonica* are among the most lovely Fall-blooming, hardy, border perennials. Robust plants 3 to 5 feet high clothed with handsome, dark green leaves and topped by many, long-stemmed flowers excellent for cutting. They thrive in cool, lightly shaded spots with moist, rich soil. In cold climates a situation which protects the blooms from early frosts is desirable. Plant about 12 to 15 inches apart. Winter and Spring delivery only.

alba—Single, waxy white, yellow center. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

rosea superba—Single, soft pink, waxy flowers. The pink counterpart of *Anemone japonica alba*. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

rubra—Semi-double, rosy red flowers. One of the deeper shades. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.



ANEMONE PULSATILLA

ANTHEMIS—Chamomile, Marguerite

ANTHEMIS (Chamomile)—Excellent plant for sunny, dry soils. In early Summer hundreds of bright Daisies cover the much-cut, green foliage. The plants are neat, free from pests, and easy to grow. An all-around good cut flower and border perennial. Set plants 12 inches or more apart.

tinctoria Moonlight—Excellent plant for the sunny border with large, pale yellow blooms. 2 ft. Attracts attention in any garden. 60c and 85c.

tinctoria Perrys Variety—Soft, golden-yellow flowers on 2½ foot stems in great masses. Blends well with Moonlight. Decidedly attractive and always in demand. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

Please Note—A choice dwarf Anthemis is listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".



ANEMONE NEMOROSA
(See page 3)



ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA MOONLIGHT
(See page 3)



AQUILEGIA AKITENSIS KURILENSIS

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—Will thrive in almost any soil and location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained position in the sun. Their presence serves to lighten up a stiff or formal planting, for no other plant has so airy a grace. They are also very generous with their blooms and the taller sorts make excellent cut flowers. The round-lobed foliage is most attractive. Space the dwarf kinds about 6 to 8 inches, the tall varieties about 12 to 15 inches.

***akitensis kurilensis**—Truly one of the finest of the dwarf species with very large, blue flowers, cream-tipped in the center, on 6 to 8 inch stems. Mid-Spring. 60c and 85c.

***canadensis nana**—Compact, rounded, bushy plants, about 10 inches high, smothered with dainty yellow flowers which have bright red spurs. Mid-Spring. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

longissima—Native of Texas and Mexico. Large yellow flowers with long spurs, 4 to 5 inches long, always hanging down, on 2 to 3 foot stems. Very rare in cultivation. A hardy, unusual Columbine for Summer bloom. 75c and \$1.00.

***pyrenaica**—The easiest and best of the dwarf Columbines. Leaves are small, neat and rather lacy. Flowers large, of a rich blue, with a gorgeously contrasting central tassel of gold. Prefers a rather stony, light and open limy soil. From 6 to 8 inches high, and blooms after other Columbines are through in late Spring and early Summer. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

ARABIS—Rockcress

ARABIS (Rockcress)—Very hardy, requiring plenty of sun and thriving even in poor soil. Should be sheared back severely immediately after blooming. In early Spring Arabis are solid mats of bloom. Plant about 8 inches apart for best results.

***albida carminea**—We have discontinued Rosabella in favor of this robust variety. It is a deeper pink, almost carmine, and long-lived. A very bright splash of color over gray-green carpets on the first, warm, Spring days. 6 in. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

***albida fl.-pl.** (formerly *alpina fl.-pl.*)—Gray green foliage and double white flowers on 8 inch stems. Excellent as a cut flower with Primula, Heuchera, Violas, etc. Not new but very satisfactory. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***albida variegata**—Foliage edged with light yellow or white. A bright spot in your garden 12 months of the year. Must have a lean soil. White flowers on 6 inch stems. 50c and 75c.

***Ferdinandi-Coburgii**—Makes neat mats and carpets of dark, evergreen foliage, covered with white flowers in Spring, and provides year-long interest by its deep, emerald color. 6 in. We recommend this both as a specimen plant and as a groundcover. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Please Note—Other Arabis are listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

ARENARIA—Sandwort

ARENARIA—Dwarf creeping plants, for carpeting sunny spots and poor, open soils. Very attractive when planted 6 to 8 inches apart in masses.

***laricifolia** (formerly *gracilis*)—A useful plant because it will tolerate dry, lean soils. Mounded and matted, fine, dark green leaves with abundant white flowers on 8 inch stems in early Summer. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***montana**—Trailing habit, forming mounds 6 to 8 inches high, covered with large white flowers from mid-Spring to early Summer. A really showy species. 50c and 75c.

ARMERIA—Thrift

ARMERIA—A strange and fascinating group of plants which produce symmetrical, evergreen hummocks of hundreds of tightly compressed rosettes. Flowers are numerous and open early in the Spring. Thrifts are always a center of attraction, either in or out of bloom. Easy in well-drained, light soil in sun, very long-lived.

***juniperifolia** (caespitosa)—Diminutive tufts of dark green, spiny leaves studded with almost stemless heads of light pink flowers. The true species is rare. Pots, 75c.

***juniperifolia seedlings**—Variations of the preceding, somewhat more robust and having larger flower heads on longer stems, color varying from deep pink to light pink. 4 to 6 in. Mixed colors. 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

***juniperifolia white seedlings**—Selected white forms of special merit. The closely-crowded, white heads are vividly contrasted with the rich green foliage, giving a striking effect. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

***vulgaris nana**—Cannot vouch for name of this Sea Thrift, but it is one of the most persistent-flowering plants in our gardens. Bright rosy-red blooms on 8 inch stems over close mats. Spring and early Summer and scattered thereafter. 50c and 75c.

ARTEMISIA

ARTEMISIA albul (Silver King)—Much-branched sprays of bright, frosted silver long used in bouquets. 3½ ft. Sun and ordinary soil. 50c and 75c.

***Schmidtiana nana**—A rare, dwarf variety with very finely cut, silvery-gray leaves, suggesting moss when it starts growth. A worthwhile foliage plant for "difficult" places in sun. 8 in. 60c and 85c.

ASTER—Dwarf Kinds

ASTER ***subcaeruleus Star of Eisenach**—Bright lavender blue flowers, from 2 to 3 inches across, with golden centers, on 15 inch stalks over low foliage. Late Spring and early Summer. Sun, ordinary soil. 50c and 75c.

***tibeticus**—The many-petaled, lavender blue flowers are borne on 12 inch stems in late Spring. Makes large clumps or mats and very hardy and drought resistant. Well-drained, light soil and sun. A showy species. 60c and 85c.

Please Note—A lovely Aster is listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

ASTER—Tall Kinds

ASTER Amellus—The varieties below are charming but overlooked border perennials. They are pest-free, showy, and durable in any sunny, well-drained spot with moderately good soil. Most important, they make compact plants only about 2 feet high and bloom in late Summer. These and the Asters below are very effective as specimens or in groups with the plants set 1½ to 2 ft apart. They move best in Winter and Spring.

King George—Very large, violet blue flowers in great profusion. An exceptional plant. 90c and \$1.25.

Sonia—A lovely pink, the only Amellus Aster of this shade. 60c and 85c.

Summertime—Large blooms, deep violet blue, and a more compact habit of growth. This is a rather new variety which blooms heavily. 60c and 85c.

Campbells Pink—A narrow-leaved variety with showy lavender pink blooms in late Summer and Fall. The bushy plants, to 2½ feet, create a misty cloud in the Autumn garden. Ordinary soil and sun. 60c and 85c.

Frikartii Jungfrau—More upright and somewhat smaller blooms than the older Wonder of Stafa. The 3 foot stalks and quantities of violet blue flowers make this a good cut flower. Very hardy and easily grown in loamy soil and sun. A new, lovely, Summer-flowering variety. 90c and \$1.25.

Frikartii Wonder of Stafa—Still one of the most popular Asters in our gardens. Of branching habit, it produces large lavender blue flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems, from early Summer to Fall. Fine cut flower. 2½ ft. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.



ASTER SUBCAERULEUS STAR OF EISENACH



ASTER FRIKARTII WONDER OF STAFA



ARMERIA JUNIPERIFOLIA

ASTER—Continued

Gold Flake—Pretty, deep golden-yellow flowers on 2½ to 3 foot stems from late Summer to mid-Fall. The stems are heavily set with narrow, dark green leaves, contrasting well with the flowers. An unusual and easy variety for ordinary loam and sun. 50c and 75c.

grandiflorus (formerly *mesa grande speciosus*)—An uncommon and showy species which blooms in late Fall after other Asters have gone. Rather narrow foliage on rigid, branched stems which support large, glowing violet flowers 2 inches across. 3½ ft. Full sun. 60c and 85c.

Michaelmas Daisy

novae-angliae—Well-known, hardy, late-blooming plants for the border. They stage a good show every year without coddling. The terminal clusters of large, colorful flowers are borne on stiff, 4 to 6 foot stems. Plant in any reasonably good soil in the sun. The varieties below have been carefully selected to give you a wide range of colors. Winter and Spring delivery only.

Harringtons Pink—This is by far the best Aster of its type. The light, rose-pink flowers in bold masses on the sturdy plants are striking and irresistible. 5 ft. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.

Mount Rainier—One of the outstanding Asters at the various trial gardens and Fall flower shows in the east, receiving an Award of Merit. Large flowers of pure white, narrow petals, with a yellow eye. By far the best white variety. 5 ft. 60c and 85c.

Mrs. Frances Childers—The brightest color in this group, an intense carmine cerise. Early. 4½ ft. 50c and 75c.

Mrs. F. W. Fitzpatrick—The large flowers are borne in broad panicles and are a deep blue violet with golden stamens. It is one of the latest of this type to bloom and a robust grower, entirely resistant to mildew and other diseases. 6 ft. 60c and 85c.

ASTILBE—Spirea

ASTILBE—In our opinion one of the finest groups of perennials for the shaded garden. They are easy to grow and long-lived; both the cut foliage and plummy flowers are unusually decorative and combine well with other shade-loving plants. Astilbes thrive in a deep, rich, moist soil and are often used in massed waterside plantings. Peat moss, leafmold, and/or well-rotted manure incorporated in the soil will produce the best plants.

Dwarf Kinds—Especially useful in rock gardens or edgings in the shade. The attractive flowers are produced from early to mid-Summer but even without flowers the foliage alone would make these outstanding ornamental plants. Plant 6 to 8 inches apart.



AUBRIETA

► ***chinensis pumila**—A dwarf variety with dense spikes of rosy-mauve blooms. 12 in. 50c and 75c.

► ***crispa**—Delightful, crinkled and cut foliage of richest dark green not over six inches high and tight spikes of flowers in shades of pink to 1 foot. This is one of our favorites. 75c and \$1.00.

Tall Kinds—The soft, graceful blooms range from white to red and are carried on strong stems 2 to 2½ feet high. The handsome, divided foliage adds interest to any planting during all of the gardening season. Set plants 12 to 15 inches apart.

Arendsii Fanal—A new, European variety of superior quality. The lovely, compound foliage is dark reddish-green when it first appears and passes to a luxuriant, deep green with age. The feathery, artistic blooms are a glowing, irresistible red! A wonderful plant for the lightly shaded border with moist, rich soil and for cutting. We cannot say too much for this new Astilbe. Each \$1.00, three \$2.75, six \$5.00; large size, each \$1.25.

► **Deutschland**—The best, pure white Astilbe and essential to a well-planned shade planting. A vigorous, free-flowering variety. 75c and \$1.00.

► **Simplicifolia Perrys Variety**—A fine new variety imported from England and not offered elsewhere. Decorative foliage and graceful, open spikes of light pink. This Astilbe is a clearer color and has a better habit of growth than many pink sorts. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

► **simplicifolia salmonea**—Another newcomer of fine quality from England. Beautiful, feathery, open plumes of pink over especially crisped and crinkled leaves. Outstanding and one of our favorites for mass effects. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

AUBRIETA

AUBRIETA—Essential plants for the rock garden or rock wall. At their best when placed to cover the face of a rock, or fall from a crevice of a rock wall. Will grow almost anywhere and will flower throughout the Spring. Shear as soon as the plants have finished blooming. Sun and light soils are best for these matted, hairy leaved plants. Plant approximately 8 inches apart for a very bright display.

***Borschs Brilliant**—Strong grower, with dark green foliage and very large flowers of brilliant crimson. 75c.

► ***Dawn**—We have finally propagated a sufficient quantity, we hope, of this very popular, semi-double pink from England. The demand has always exceeded the supply because Dawn's flowers are a good color and retain their doubleness throughout the blooming season. \$1.00.

***Dr. Mules**—A splendid variety with extra large blossoms of glowing deep violet purple. 75c.



AUBRIETA DAWN

➤ ***gloriosa**—Very large blooms of soft rose pink late in the season. One of the finest pink Aubrietas. 75c.

➤ ***Gurgedyke**—A striking, brand new variety which we are pleased to offer this year. The large flowers are by far the richest and deepest purple we have seen. Visitors almost invariably go to Gurgedyke first when our Aubrietas are in bloom. \$1.00.

***Lavender Queen**—Compact habit with pale lavender flowers. One of the largest flowered and last to bloom. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75.

***Moerheimii**—Grayish foliage and large, soft, pearly-pink flowers. 60c.

BELLIS—English Daisy

BELLIS *perennis Dresden China—Dainty, miniature Daisy with double flowers of pale pink, darker in the bud, and tidy foliage. Continuous Spring bloom. 2 in. Hardy and permanent, does not self-sow. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

BERGENIA—Megasea

BERGENIA (SAXIFRAGA) crassifolia—A Siberian species with huge, shining, rounded leaves which take on rich hues in the Fall and Winter. Heads of large rosy-lilac flowers on stout stems well above the foliage in late Winter or early Spring. 1½ to 2 ft. A robust, evergreen plant for deep, moist, rich soil in sun or light shade. Valuable for bold effects in the border, large rock garden, and massed waterside plantings. 50c and 75c.

Delavayi—A Chinese plant of great merit rarely seen in gardens. Much like *crassifolia* but not so coarse. Similar leaves, highly colored in Winter and deeper purplish-red, somewhat pendent blooms in early and mid-Spring. 1 to 1½ ft. An easy, hardy sort with decorative foliage and flowers. 60c and 85c.

BLETILLA—Chinese Orchid

BLETILLA *striata (Hyacinthina)—Chinese terrestrial Orchids which may be planted in any light soil enriched with peat and leafmold. Very hardy and may be planted in a fairly moist place in light shade, needs an annual top-dressing of well-rotted manure. Their habit of growth resembles that of Lily-of-the-Valley. The rosy purple blooms, typical Orchids, numbering 6 to 8 on 15 inch stems in mid-Spring, are excellent for cutting and beautiful in corsages. Tubers delivered in Fall and early Spring only. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***striata alba**—An exquisite white variety with a faint trace of pink. Rare and lovely when combined with the preceding. Fall and early Spring delivery. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

BRUNNERA—Anchusa, Hardy Forget-Me-Not

BRUNNERA macrophylla (ANCHUSA myosotidiflora)—Innumerable small Forget-Me-Nots of an electric-blue in Spring. Bold, heart-shaped leaves conspicuously veined. 1½ ft. Best in ordinary soil with light shade and moisture. 50c each, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.



CAMPANULA COCHLEARIFOLIA

CALTHA—Marsh Marigold

CALTHA *palustris monstrosa-pl.—Despite the horrible name a showy and desirable Marsh Marigold. The very large, double flowers in mid-Spring are brilliant, golden-yellow. The rounded leaves are dark, smooth, and shiny. For cool, deep, moist soils in light shade. 8 in. Very rare and worthwhile. \$1.50 and \$2.00.



BLETILLA STRIATA

CAMPANULA—Dwarf Kinds

Bellflower

CAMPANULA—This group gives the rock garden some of its most beautiful yet easy subjects. Practically all need sun or very light shade and soils which are gritty and well-drained. Their flowering period extends from late Spring to Fall, so a collection of several kinds will give you bloom over a long period. It is wise to shear the plants after flowering to keep them tidy and to encourage extra blooming. Plant 8 to 12 inches apart depending on the ultimate size of the species or variety.

***adsurgens** (formerly *assaugens*)—The name is doubtful but not the value of the plant. Habit of *Portenschlagiana*, but flowers resemble those of *garganica*, being somewhat more tubular and more purple blue with a distinct white throat. 4 in. Late Spring and early Summer. 60c and 85c.

***carpatica**—Tufts up to a foot across, with large open bells of blue on 6 to 10 inch stems. Easy and indestructible. Early to mid-Summer, giving color during the "off" season. 50c and 75c.

***carpatica nana**—A very dwarf and compact form of this species with large lavender blue flowers on 3 to 4 inch stems. In our opinion one of the most beautiful rock garden Campanulas, comparing very favorably with *Rainieri* in beauty and is much more tractable in the garden. Especially fine for crevices where the huge upturned flowers are displayed perfectly. Pots, 75c.

***carpatica White Cups** (*nana alba*)—A pure white seedling taller than its parent, *nana*, but more compact than the type. The rounded habit and countless flowers in Summer are ample recommendations. 50c and 75c.

***cochlearifolia** (*pusilla*)—Strong grower, making large dense mats of fine foliage, with nodding bells of lavender blue on 3 to 4 inch stems. Early and mid-Summer. An easy, dainty creeper, excellent for crevices. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; field, large size, each 75c.



CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA SNOWCAP

CAMPANULA—Continued

- ***cochlearifolia alba**—White flowering form of the species, equally good and looks especially attractive when growing with it. You will enjoy the purity and daintiness of this fine creeper. Pots, 50c; field, 75c.
- ***Fanny Senior**—Hybrid of fragilis, with large, soft blue flowers on prostrate stems, the foliage resembling that of fragilis. A good trailer for walls. Summer. Pots, 50c and 75c.
- ***garganica**—Compact rosettes of glossy foliage, from which spread branches 10 to 15 inches long, covered with an abundance of light blue, star-shaped flowers with a small, light eye. Late Spring and early Summer. A "must" for every rock garden. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.
- ***G. F. Wilson**—An English garden hybrid of pulla with large, short bells of violet purple on 3 to 4 inch stems. The matted foliage and creeping stems make this a fine crevice plant. Early Summer. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.
- ***haylodgensis fl.-pl.**—Wide, double bells of soft blue on vigorous, trailing stems clothed in light green leaves. A lovely new origination from England. Summer. Pots, 50c and 75c.
- ***isophylla alba**—A beautiful trailing plant with large, white, saucer-shaped flowers, early Summer to frost. Best in cool, light soils and light shade. This and the next variety are not hardy in cold sections but are among the most showy pot or window box plants. Pots, 50c and 75c.
- ***isophylla Mayi**—Has foliage rather grayish with down and flowers of lavender blue, equally huge. Pots, 50c and 75c.
- ***Miranda**—Tubby, silvery-blue bells on 2 to 3 inch stems, borne in great profusion over the mats of close-packed green. Early and mid-Summer. A larger-flowered form of cochlearifolia. 50c and 75c.
- ***muralis**—See Portenschlagiana.
- ***persicifolia Blue Sheen** (formerly planiflora)—This and the next are much maligned by bearing many names. An eminent botanist has placed our plants in the C. persicifolia group which they resemble in miniature. The narrow leaves are smooth, leathery and scalloped, in a very compact tuft. The large, flat, blue flowers sit very tightly on the 8 inch stems. Remove the stalks after blooming. This and the following are exciting rock garden plants for early and mid-Summer bloom. Easy in sunny, light soil. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***persicifolia Snowcap** (formerly planiflora alba)—A contrasting miniature pyramid of darkest green and glistening white. If possible, even more striking than Blue Sheen. 75c and \$1.00.

***Portenschlagiana**—Abundant bell-shaped flowers about 1 inch long, blue violet, over a compact central tuft. Blooms in early Summer and often in the Fall if sheared. 6 in. Delightful in sunny walls or rock gardens. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***Poscharskyana**—A rather recent introduction which, because of its easy culture and beauty, soon became widely grown. Blooms in early and mid-Summer and, if cut back, again in the Fall. 12 in. Trailing stems, often reddish, to 1 yard long and well-clothed with starry, lilac blue flowers 1 inch across. A robust plant for sunny borders and large rock gardens. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

***pulla**—A lovely species that has produced many fine hybrids. ➤ The slender 3 to 4 inch stems carry many long nodding bells of deep purple. The somewhat glossy foliage makes a tight carpet. Pots, 60c and 85c.

***pusilla**—See cochlearifolia.

***Raddeana**—Round, glossy leaves, sharply toothed at the edge. Branching sprays of large violet bells on 9 to 12 inch stems, late Spring to mid-Summer. Grows well and increases rapidly in any open soil and place. A distinctive color! Pots, 60c and 85c.

***rotundifolia Purple Gem**—Large, richly colored, purple bells all Summer and Fall. A definite improvement over the common Harebell and useful in rather poor, dry soils. 15 in. 50c and 75c.

***rotundifolia Silver Bells**—The "bloomingest" Campanula in our gardens, producing its large silvery-blue, bell-like flowers, which change to pure white with age, from early Summer to Fall. New and different. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

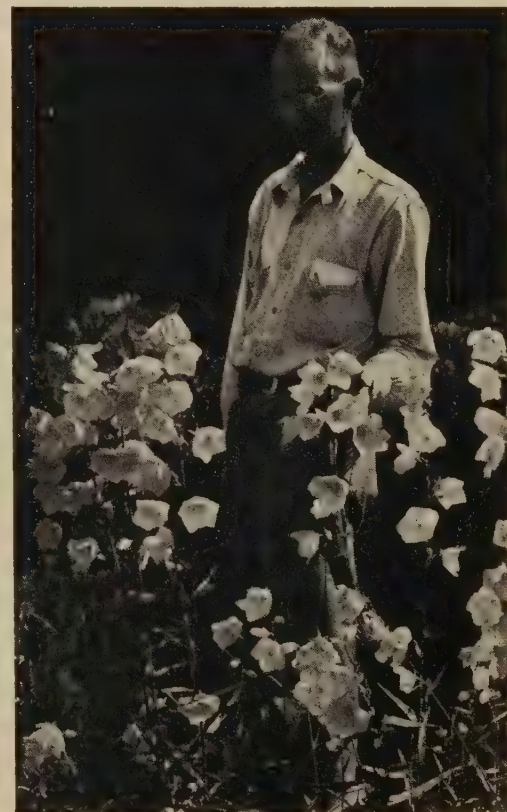
***Saxifraga**—Tufted narrow foliage, which is attractive in itself. Large deep blue or purple-blue, wide-open, bell-shaped flowers on 4 to 6 inch stems from mid-Spring to early Summer. Very choice and rare. A very gritty soil in full sun. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***warleyensis alba**

—Very double, waxy-white flowers on semi-trailing stems from early Summer to Fall. An excellent companion to Fanny Senior and haylodgensis fl.-pl. Pots, 50c and 75c.

Please Note—Other Campanulas are listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

MR. F. J. BORSCH
WITH CAMPANULA
PERSICIFOLIA



CAMPANULA—Tall Kinds

Peach-leaved Bellflower

CAMPANULA—These Bellflowers are easy, hardy perennials and are as valuable to the border as the dwarf kinds are to the rock garden. They thrive in sunny, moderately rich soil that is not wet and soggy. It is a good practice to divide the clumps when they become large. The *persicifolia* types, Peach-leaved Bellflowers, have long been cultivated and admired both as cut flowers and garden subjects. They produce rather flat, dark green rosettes, 4 to 8 inches across, from which sturdy, thin stalks grow in early Summer. These 3 to 4 foot spires carry quantities of huge, shallow to deep and sometimes doubled bowls of many-hued porcelain. Plant 12 to 15 inches apart; remove flower stalks as soon as the plants finish blooming.

persicifolia—During the past few years many varieties, some excellent and some mediocre, have been introduced. We offer a selection of the best.

Blue Gardenia—Bright, semi-double flowers of lavender blue which suggest a Gardenia. The best semi-double we have seen. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Mt. Hood—A very fine, semi-double white of outstanding purity and substance. Especially free-flowering and showy. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Telham Beauty—A decidedly outstanding English variety with immense, wide cups of lavender blue. The individual blossoms are often four inches across, probably the largest introduced to date. An indispensable border perennial. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Thelma Perry—Originated in England and recently introduced. The large, open bells are white with subtle lilac shadings. Different and good. 75c and \$1.00.

Tower Bells—Wisteria-violet bells in profusion on 5 to 6 foot stems. Especially useful because of its greater height. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

CERATOSTIGMA—Plumbago

CERATOSTIGMA *plumbaginoides (PLUMBAGO Larpentiae)

—Very desirable for many reasons: dwarf spreading habit, 6 to 8 inches high; deep cobalt-blue flowers in profusion during the late Summer and Fall; and Autumn-tinted foliage. Give ordinary soil and sun. Excellent for edgings. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.



CHRYSANthemum MAXIMUM CHIFFON

CHRYSANthemum—Painted Daisy

CHRYSANthemum coccineum (Pyrethrum or Painted Daisy)

—Bright colored favorites of medium height for the border and cutting. The 2½ foot stems carry much-dissected foliage and large, colorful Daisies. The flowers come in many gay shades and vary from single forms to semi-double, double, and crested types. Sun and a warm, light loam with good drainage are all they require. Plant in groups of three or more, spacing the plants 12 to 15 inches apart.

Florence Shadley—The best, fully double, soft pink, we believe. Large flowers of good form on strong stems. 75c and \$1.00.

Pink Bouquet—One of the best for cutting and garden display because it produces so many lateral shoots. Large, flat blooms with rays of bright rose and a pink and yellow crested center. 75c and \$1.00.

Mixed Colors—Mostly singles in many vivid shades and softer hues. 60c and 85c.

Shasta Daisy

CHRYSANthemum maximum (Shasta Daisy)—Another important group of Chrysanthemums, generally recognized as producing some of the best garden effects in white. They range from huge single kinds through crested sorts to semi-double and fully double types. The plants are sturdy and long stemmed, most varieties growing from 2 to 3 feet high. Free-flowering from early Summer to Fall and much used for cutting, lasting well in water. Culture is simple in a rich moist but not wet soil in full sun. It is wise to divide and re-set the plants every other year to keep them vigorous. In severe climates without snow it is advisable to mulch the plants lightly in order to protect the exposed shoots. Set Shasta Daisy plants about 1 foot apart.

Beaute Nivelloise—One of the largest Shastas we have seen. The fringed, double-petalled flowers measure up to 7 inches across. Long sturdy stems for cutting and very striking. A hardy variety. 2½ to 3 ft. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Chiffon—Medium-sized, semi-double flowers with narrow petals, frilled and flared. Charming and dainty in the garden or bouquet. This variety increases in popularity yearly as its many good features are recognized. It is one of our favorites and we think you will enjoy it, too. Each 60c, three \$1.60; six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.



CHRYSANthemum COCCINEUM



CHRYSANthemum MAXIMUM MARCONI

CHRYSANthemum—Continued

Marconi—One of the newer varieties and still very scarce. The petals are much cut and shredded and the blooms are immense, 4 to 5 inches across. The plants are bushy and somewhat taller than the others. Remove faded flowers to prolong blooming. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Mt. Shasta—Reported to be a sport of Esther Read, with pure white, high-crested, double flowers, which have a double row of overlapping guard petals. The flowers, 3 inches across, are borne on strong 24 to 30-inch stems. Very hardy. We have discontinued the lovely but weak, short-lived Esther Read in favor of Mt. Shasta. Each 90c, three \$2.50, six \$4.50; large size, each \$1.15.

CHRYSOgONUM—Golden Star

CHRYSOgONUM *virginianum—A free-flowering creeper for the shaded rock garden or rock wall, producing its bright, golden-yellow Daisies in mid-Spring and off and on thereafter to late Fall. 6 in. Tolerates ordinary soil and some drought. 50c and 75c.

CIMICIFUGA—Snakeroot

CIMICIFUGA—Very showy autumn border plants, especially for shaded, moist places. Quite unique in appearance, the tail-like racemes, sometimes branched or forked, are creamy white. The shining, much-divided foliage with spreading habit is very decorative. Hardy and easy, plant 1½ to 2 feet apart.

racemosa—A robust species attaining 6 or more feet. It blooms during the "off" season in mid-Summer. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

simplex—Striking and most valuable for its extremely late flowering, beginning in late Summer and attaining full perfection in mid-Fall. The 2 to 3 foot stems make excellent cut flowers, lasting in water very well. 75c and \$1.00.

CONVALLARIA—Lily-of-the-Valley

CONVALLARIA majalis Fortunei—An improved Lily-of-the-Valley with larger flowers on longer stems and bigger foliage. A splendid groundcover for ordinary soil in shade and a scented favorite for bouquets. Fall and Winter delivery only. Several pips, \$1.00.

CONVOLVULUS—Morning Glory

CONVOLVULUS *Cantabrica—A trailing species with gray foliage and soft rose flowers. Very hardy and should be planted in a sunny, well-drained position. Attractive wall plant and not the least bit invasive. 6 in. Blooms in early and mid-Summer. Pots, 50c; field, 75c.

Please Note—Another Convolvulus is listed under "Woody Plants".

COPTIS—Goldthread

COPTIS *groenlandica—From bogs and damp, mossy woods in the northeastern states, with long-stalked, shiny leaves, lighter in color than the next, and small white flowers. The three-lobed leaves make an attractive evergreen groundcover in the woodland garden. 6 in. Early Spring. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.

***laciniata**—Truly one of the most beautiful groundcovers for shaded, moist places. Its deep green, finely cut foliage seems polished. Small white flowers in early Spring. Spreads by underground runners and soon makes a solid evergreen mat. 6 in. All the Coptis grow best in a woodland type soil with ample moisture and shade. We recommend this Goldthread as one of the finest dwarf groundcovers. Pots, each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00.

***quinquefolia**—A beautiful, dainty, species with five-lobed leaves on inch stems and between them, standing erect, single white stars in earliest Spring. A cut-leaved, evergreen gem. Pots, 75c.

COREOPSIS—Dwarf Coreopsis

COREOPSIS *auriculata—Only recently recognized as a valuable rock garden plant. Matted, creeping foliage over which float vivid, orange yellow, 2 inch Daisies on 8 inch stems from mid-Spring to late Autumn. Remove dead flowers to insure "perpetual" blooming. Will grow in light shade but best in light, moist soil in full sun. A really worthwhile and easy plant which is high on our list of recommended rock garden plants. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; field, large size, each 75c.



CHRYSANthemum MAXIMUM MT. SHASTA

CUNILA—Dittany, Stone Mint

CUNILA *origanoides (mariana)—(Maryland Dittany)—When Summer is gone and there is little bloom left, this neat bushlet starts flowering. The effect is a charming, lavender pink haze. Recommended for late bloom and warm, sunny spots with ordinary to poor soil. Very hardy, 1 to 1½ feet high. 60c and 85c.

CYPRIPEDIUM—Ladyslipper

CYPRIPEDIUM—Hardy Orchids that thrive in moist soils, in either shade or half shade. The majority of them require an acid, leafmold soil which is moist. Their odd-shaped flowers with uncommon colors and markings are produced from mid-Spring to early Summer. All Ladyslippers need the very best soil you can prepare. A light loam deeply dug and mixed with large quantities of organic matter (peat moss, leafmold, rotted wood, etc.) and some sand will give excellent results. The roots should not be trimmed and the plants should be set with their crowns barely under the soil and an inch or two of mulch of pure leafmold used as a cover. They require ample moisture while growing and less when dormant. Fall, Winter, and early Spring delivery only. Plant 6 to 8 inches apart in colonies and do not disturb.



COREOPSIS AURICULATA

***Calceolus pubescens**—*C. parviflorum* and *C. pubescens*, the small and large forms of the Yellow Ladyslippers, are no longer considered botanically distinct. They are also regarded as a variety of the European *C. Calceolus* and we are so listing them. However, we are keeping the two forms separate for garden purposes. These are mid- and late-Spring blooming Orchids for the shaded garden.

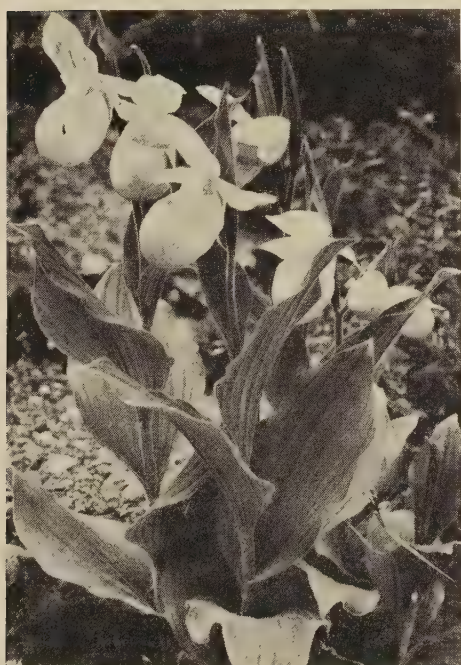
Large Yellow Ladyslipper—15 to 20 inches and more hairy. Larger, bright yellow lips and greener and less twisted petals. 75c and \$1.00.

Small Yellow Ladyslipper—12 to 15 inch stems and flowers with bright yellow lips, madder purple sepals and petals, the latter twisted. 75c and \$1.00.

***Reginae** (*spectabile* or *hirsutum*)—The Showy Ladyslipper, and the finest of the genus. Leafy stems, 12 to 24 inches high, bearing up to 4 very large flowers, white sepals and petals, and a white slipper with rosy-pink markings, during late Spring and early Summer. This species will tolerate a neutral soil and requires ample moisture. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Please Note — A very rare *Cypripedium* is listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

CYPRIPEDIUM
REGINAE



DELPHINIUM GRANDIFLORUM BLUE MIRROR

DELPHINIUM

DELPHINIUM **grandiflorum Blue Mirror* (formerly *cinereum*)

—One of the most valuable plants introduced in years. Spurless flowers of intensely luminous blue on 18 to 24 inch, branching stalks from late Spring to mid-Summer. Full sun, light soil and good drainage. A hardy perennial which always sells on sight. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

DELPHINIUM—Tall Kinds. These hardy perennials are so well known that little need be said about their beauty and value in the garden. Few other cultivated plants produce such gorgeous and lavish displays of stately blooms during early Summer and frequently again in the Fall. Delphiniums are most effective in groups and even a small garden has room for a few. They are not "fussy" but do require a spacing of about 2 feet to develop properly. Most types of soil are satisfactory if they are prepared thoroughly and deeply. Well rotted manure (or compost) and bone meal mixed with most loamy soils will usually grow excellent Delphiniums. The soil must be kept moist but the plants will not live for long in soggy locations. It is important to cut the flower stalks to just above the foliage as soon as the blooms fade. Then give the plants a rest period by keeping them slightly dry for two or three weeks. As soon as new shoots appear, remove the remainder of the old stalks and water well. Digging the plants and resetting them in freshly prepared soil every third season will keep them vigorous.

Pacific Strain Hybrids—The most outstanding development in Delphinium hybridization, being proclaimed by both amateurs and experts as the most prominent in America, if not the world. Very large flowers, singles and doubles, in many different color combinations and shades of violet, purple, blue, lavender, and white with harmonizing or contrasting bees. The following series give you a wide selection of the finest.

Black Knight—Large, dark violet purple shades with black bees.

Blue Bird—True "Delphinium" blues of great intensity, white bees.

Galahad—Large, glistening whites of superb quality, white bees.

Guinevere—Shades of clear, pinkish lavender with white bees, very large flowers.

Pink Delphinium

Ruysii Pink Sensation (Plant Patent No. 324)—This fine Delphinium, originated in Holland, was listed as Pink Radiance in the Borsch catalog. **Pink Sensation** is the only hardy perennial pink Delphinium now available worthy of the name. It is truly a sensation in the Delphinium world. The abundant, lovely blooms on sturdy stems are an interesting shade of salmon buff as they begin to open. This shade subtly passes to a charming salmon pink and finally, the fully opened blossoms become a wonderful rose pink. Pink Sensation produces an amazing number of blooms during late Spring and early Summer and again in the Fall if sheared. The plants branch freely, producing an airy effect. There is a wealth of flowers on the lateral shoots as well as on the main stalks. Delphinium Pink Sensation reaches 2½ to 3½ feet. It is large enough to be showy and attractive in large gardens but is refined and small enough for even restricted suburban gardens.

Two of the many good features about Pink Sensation are its hardiness and vigorous constitution. It grows well in both hot and cold climates, often succeeding in sections where other Delphiniums fail. All this variety needs is an ordinary loamy soil that is not too acid and plenty of sun. It requires a well-drained place and water while growing but will withstand rather dry conditions when dormant during mid-Summer. Pink Sensation does not appear to be troubled by any serious pests or diseases. The plants should be placed 12 to 15 inches apart.

We urge you to try Delphinium Pink Sensation because we feel certain that you will find it entirely satisfactory and will enjoy it as much as we do. It is a really outstanding perennial both for cutting and beautiful garden displays. Our field grown plants are available during the late Fall, Winter, and early Spring. We find it more satisfactory to ship vigorous plants from 3 inch pots during the other seasons. Strong, blooming size plants: each \$1.50, three \$4.00, six \$7.50.

DIANTHUS—Pink

DIANTHUS—Indispensable, showy plants for dry sunny places or walls, and with very few exceptions, great lime lovers. They will tolerate a poor stony soil, but care should be taken that the soil is not too loose or sandy. While they rather resent too much moisture around the crown and foliage, they do require it at the roots. A top-dressing of stone chips yearly is beneficial. Most of these Pinks have tufted or matted, gray green foliage and produce spicy-fragrant blooms from mid-Spring to early Summer. A good cut flower and exceptionally hardy garden plant. Set the smaller types about 6 inches apart, the larger kinds about 10 to 12 inches and shear after blooming.

***Crimson**—Handsome variety with large flowers of deep crimson on foot-high stems. The double blossoms make attractive bouquets. Flowers resemble a Carnation but the plants are hardy. 50c and 75c.

***Don Henderson**—Colorful double flowers of light rosy-red on strong 15-inch stems. Carnation-like but hardy and a fine cut flower. Introduced by Mr. Borsch. 60c and 85c.

***Little Joe**—Without a doubt one of the finest all around rock garden and wall plants! The blue gray, 4 inch tufts provide a wonderful background for the flaming crimson red, single flowers. The blooms, carried upright on 6 to 8 inch stems, cover the plant in mid-Spring. If the dead flowers are removed, abundant blooming continues until frost. We highly recommend this variety. 75c and \$1.00.

***neglectus**—The most beautiful of the alpine pinks in cultivation. Neat little grassy tufts, studded with bright pink flowers, with a buff reverse, on 4 inch stems. A poor, stony soil. Mid and late Spring and sometimes again in the Fall. A gem but not difficult in gritty soil. 60c and 85c.

***Pink Lady**—Somewhat more refined in texture and color than most double Pinks. The compact mats produce countless, semi-double, pink blooms on thin but sturdy stems. 12 in. Excellent for edgings, walls, and rock gardens and charming in flower arrangements. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***Ruysii roseus**—Pretty semi-double flowering variety with bright rosy-red blooms on slender stems over fine green foliage. An easy sort that makes, for its size, a very brilliant display in mid- and late Spring. 50c and 75c.

Please Note—Other Dianthus are offered in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".



DELPHINIUM PACIFIC STRAIN

DELPHINIUMS—Continued

King Arthur—Royal purple shades with white bees.

Percival—Striking pure whites with contrasting black bees.

Round Table—A mixture of wonderful shades, many not available in the other series.

Summer Skies—Light, heavenly blue shades with white bees, always popular.

All our plants are young and vigorous and have bloomed once. They are shipped in Fall, Winter, and early Spring only. Each year we carefully select and mark the color forms of the best of each series so you can order the shade you want. We have a limited number of these marked plants at \$1.25, \$1.75, and \$2.50 each, priced strictly according to the quality of the blooms. We supply the above series under name but not labelled according to color and quality at 75c each from pots or \$1.00 each from the field.



BEDS OF YOUNG ROCK GARDEN PLANTS
FOR YOUR GARDEN

DICENTRA—Bleeding Heart

DICENTRA—Rock garden and border plants with graceful, compound foliage of thin texture and dainty nodding flowers on slender stalks. Bleeding Hearts grow easily and bloom profusely, requiring very little care. They are remarkably free of troublesome garden pests. These hardy perennials are favorites amongst gardeners everywhere!

***eximia** (Fringed Bleeding Heart)—Makes a compact plant with finely cut leaves and showy racemes of rose pink flowers through a long period, early Spring to early Summer. Either full sun or light shade, its only requirement being a well-drained position. 10 to 15 in. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

➤ **spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart)—An old garden plant which is a perennial favorite. The bushy plants, to 2 feet, are lush and attractive. The rosy-red and white, heart-shaped blooms hang daintily from arched stems during mid- and late Spring. Plant in light shade for best results in a deep, rich soil which contains ample humus. Water well during the growing season but do not over-water when dormant in the Summer. Must be planted in Fall, Winter, or very early Spring. 90c and \$1.25.

White Bleeding Heart

***formosa Sweetheart**—A rather new introduction which, we think, is one of our best plants for shaded gardens. The ample, translucent, pale green leaves look as cool as a woodland dell. The clusters of gracefully suspended blooms are purest white and follow one another in endless succession from mid-Spring till frost. This rare variety was discovered in southern Oregon and has proved remarkably hardy and vigorous. It increases moderately when given rich, organic soil with ample moisture and continuous light to heavy, high shade. It blends well with all woodland plants, especially ferns, and is valuable for naturalizing. *Dicentra Sweetheart* is delicately fragrant and has sturdy, 12 to 15 inch stems for cutting. We cannot recommend this ever-blooming White Bleeding Heart too highly! Strong, blooming-size plants from pots, each \$1.00, three \$2.75, six \$5.00; large field grown plants, each \$1.50.

DICTAMNUS—Gas Plant

DICTAMNUS albus (Gas Plant)—A very satisfactory plant, both because of its showy flowers and fragrant, rich and durable foliage. Grows about 3 feet high and during the Summer months produces its odd-shaped flowers of white. Should be planted in a permanent place, because it improves with age. Full sun in a heavy but well-drained soil generously enriched with old, rotted manure. Hardy, indestructible specimen plants for the border blooming in late Spring and early Summer. Plant 1½ to 2 feet apart. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75.

albus rubra—Spikes of rosy-purple blooms, the deeper veins creating a quaint effect. Displayed to best advantage with the white or in groups in the perennial border. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75.

DORONICUM—Leopardsbane

DORONICUM—One of the first border perennials to bloom in early Spring, making excellent cut flowers as well as a showy garden display. The Daisy-like flowers are colorful and bright and the heart-shaped, mostly basal leaves are substantial in color and texture. Culture is simple in an ordinary loam in sun or moderate shade. The foliage disappears when the plants become dormant in Summer. Lift and divide every third season. Particularly effective when planted 8 to 10 inches apart in groups of six or more.

Pardalanches—Produces its profusion of long-stemmed, canary-yellow flowers after plantagineum has finished blooming, and if cut back as soon as petals fall it will give some bloom in the Fall. Does well in light shade. Hairy, grayish foliage that is effective and different. 4 ft. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

plantagineum—Large golden-yellow flowers on stems to 3 feet or more. Smooth green leaves in a compact basal clump. Very effective in the early Spring garden. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.



DICENTRA FORMOSA SWEETHEART

DRYAS—Mountain Dryad

DRYAS ***octopetala**—Semi-evergreen carpets of small, Oak-like leaves with medium-sized white Anemone-like flowers on 6 inch stems during Spring and Summer. It flowers most freely in very limy soil, which is well-drained and porous. Likes a sunny but not dry position. Resents being disturbed. This and the other Mountain Dryads make excellent groundcovers for small areas. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; field, large size, each 75c.

***octopetala minor**—A more compact variety which we consider even better than the type. The glossy, dark green mats are a lovely foil for the short-stemmed, white cups resembling the single Roses to which they are related. The flowers are produced over a long period from mid-Spring onward. Pots, each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; field, large size, each 85c.

***Suendermannii**—Supposedly a hybrid between *Drummondii* and *octopetala* but perhaps only a form of the latter. Very pale yellow in the bud, opening creamy-white. A wide-spreading carpet of easy culture. Like other *Dryas* the seed heads are ornamental miniature plumes. 6 in. Late Spring and early Summer. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; field, large size, each 75c.



DRYAS OCTOPETALA AND DWARF SALIX



ECHINACEA PURPUREA THE KING

ECHINACEA—Coneflower, Rudbeckia

ECHINACEA (RUDBECKIA) purpurea (Coneflower)—Vigorous, durable and pest-free border perennials with bold foliage and single Sunflower-like blooms. The vivid rays of unusual shades surround a conical, dark center. Plant in ordinary soil in full sun. Although the plants will tolerate dry conditions, they respond to moderate watering. Several new and improved forms of the species have been introduced. We are offering one this year. Plant Coneflowers about 15 to 18 inches apart.

The King—Large crimson red flowers on stiff, 3 foot stems, good for cutting. The orange brown "cones" are also attractive. Free flowering and easy. 75c and \$1.00.

EPIMEDIUM—Inside-Out Flower

EPIMEDIUM—These are the European cousins of our native Vancouverias. From the creeping roots in early Spring come wiry, airy stems with red and bronze-tinted foliage and dainty racemes of crystalline flowers in many hues. As the small pinnate leaves develop, they become green and heavy textured. In the Fall the foliage again takes on colorful tints. It is very attractive in flower arrangements. The plants require a peaty, loamy soil in partial shade and some water during the dry months. Excellent groundcover! Plant in colonies of three or more, about 8 inches apart. We know you will value these Epimediums very highly once you have grown them.

alpinum rubrum—Red and yellow flowers on 12 to 15 inch stems. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

grandiflorum niveum—A dainty variety with pure white flowers. 1 ft. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.

grandiflorum violaceum ("lilaceum")—Soft lilac blooms. 12 in. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

pinnatum sulphureum—Pretty sulphur-yellow flowers and the young leaves beautifully marked. 75c and \$1.00.

EPIPACTIS—Helleborine

EPIPACTIS gigantea—Handsome hardy Orchid. Stout leafy stems terminating in crowded spikes of greenish-white flowers, strongly veined with purple. Will thrive in any moderately rich, moist soil in light shade. 1½ to 2 ft. An easy, early Summer blooming Orchid for the woodland garden. 50c and 75c.

ERIGERON—Fleabane

ERIGERON—Of easy cultivation in the border in sunny places with average, loamy soil. The flowers resemble hardy Asters and most kinds are fine for cutting. The broad, low outline of the plants makes them especially useful in the front part of perennial groupings. Erigerons are particularly desirable because they bloom before the hardy Asters and because they are so lavish with their showy flowers. Plant 15 to 18 inches apart.

➤ **Blue Beauty**—An exceptionally floriferous, hardy perennial for sunny borders and ordinary soils. The countless full heads of lavender blue, 1½ inches across, make a showy display in late Spring and early Summer. 2½ ft. 75c and \$1.00.

Karvinskianus (mucronatus)—Everblooming trailer with dark green foliage and small pink and white flowers. One of the most persistent bloomers during the hot, dry, Summer months. The plants seem to thrive on drought and neglect. 50c and 75c.

ERODIUM—Heron'sbill

ERODIUM—A charming race of plants for sunny, dry locations and light, well-drained soil. They all have more or less dissected leaves and bloom over a long period. Most important, they will stand much heat and dryness.

***chamaedryoides roseum**—A tiny, green tuft which blooms from mid-Spring until frost. The pretty little flowers of pink, veined deep rose, are abundantly produced on thread-like, 2 inch stems. Protect in cold climates. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; field, large size, each 75c.

***macradenum**—Soft green, ferny foliage and delicately veined pink flowers marked with two larger dark blotches. 8 in. Very hardy. 50c and 75c.

***Manescavii**—Valued for their steady succession of bloom from late Spring to Fall. Rosy-purple flowers, 2 inches across, on 12 inch stems. Will thrive in a hot, dry position. Entirely hardy and will succeed where other plants fail. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.

ERYNGIUM—Sea Holly

ERYNGIUM Bourgattii—A rare, 12 inch Sea Holly with much-divided, spiny-tipped leaves gray green in color. The flowers in early Summer are blue and their stems appear to be coated with iridescent blue powder. A striking plant for warm, sunny borders and ordinary soil. They are long-lived and will withstand great drought when established. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

FERNS

FERNS—A group of "flowerless" plants long in cultivation and much admired for their diversity of form, color, texture, and habit of growth. The varieties are endless and the pleasure of collecting and growing many kinds is great. Almost without exception the ferns listed below require or grow best in a light soil rich in humus. Many of the tall kinds are native in moist leafmold in coniferous or deciduous forests. Although the dwarf sorts mostly inhabit ledges on, or crevices in, cliffs and boulders, their roots are firmly anchored in rich, black leafmold. Many kinds of ferns wither during the dry season in their natural habitat and revive with the first rains. In the garden they usually can be kept green and fresh by conscientious watering. For your convenience we have separated the dwarf and the tall kinds. General cultural suggestions are given under each heading and when necessary, specific recommendations under individual names. For the rare and more difficult kinds see "Ferns" under "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden". We probably offer the greatest selection of rare, hardy ferns in the country.



EPIMEDIUM GRANDIFLORUM NIVEUM

DWARF FERNS—These are mostly kinds for the rock garden and are best grown and displayed therein. A good loam mixed with large amounts of organic matter (leafmold, old manure or compost, peat moss, etc.) and a little sand, fine rock chips, and a pinch of bone meal will give excellent results. This mixture should be slightly acid unless otherwise noted. Most of the rock ferns grow and look best in light shade or in locations not subjected to the mid-day sun. The plants should be set with their crowns just level with the soil surface in a well-drained place which is protected from drying winds. Do not plant too deeply! A mulch of stone chips encourages growth and enhances their beauty. It is important to keep the plants well watered, especially after they have been moved. They need less moisture when they have become thoroughly established. In cold climates we recommend early Spring planting and in warmer sections, just before or during the cool, rainy season.

ASPLENIUM *platyneuron (Ebony Spleenwort)—Narrow, pinnate evergreen fronds to 15 inches with purplish-brown stipes and regular, thin-textured segments. Shade. 50c and 75c.

***resiliens** (parvulum) — A rare, evergreen species from the southeastern states. Much like platyneuron but only 10 inches high and the stalks are blackish and shining. Shade and a little lime. 75c and \$1.00.

***Trichomanes** (Maidenhair Spleenwort)—One of our favorites and easy to grow. Linear evergreen fronds in dense, spreading tufts from 5 to 8 inches high. The small segments are set close along the shiny, purplish-brown, wiry stipe. Some lime. Very dainty and attractive. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

CRYPTOGRAMMA *crispa acrostichoides (Parsley Fern)—Clustered evergreen fronds of two kinds with straw colored stems. The sterile blades are light green, thrice-pinnate with blunt, toothed segments. The fertile fronds are only twice-pinnate and the segments are very narrow, almost pod-like. 8 to 10 in. Mostly a western mountain species often growing on hot, dry rocks. Each 60c, three \$1.60 six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

TALL FERNS—The following species are the mainstay of all shaded or woodland gardens. They harmonize excellently with other plants suited to such gardens and their cultural requirements are similar. Ferns in this section all need continuous light to heavy shade. They grow luxuriantly in a deep, rich, organic soil which is copiously watered. Their fronds sun and wind burn, so a protected, humid spot is best. Do not plant too deeply and cover the surface of the soil with an organic mulch (oak leaves, leafmold, duff, peat moss, or the like). The ferns in this section are all evergreen, unless noted otherwise, and grow best in a slightly acid soil. See the cultural suggestions under "Dwarf Ferns" for additional information.

ADIANTUM Jordani (emarginatum)—Dainty, with dark, shiny stipes and blades of numerous, thin, fan-shaped segments. 10 in. From cool, moist rocks in southern Oregon and southwards. Protect in cold climates. Deciduous. 75c and \$1.00.

pedatum (Maidenhair Fern)—An old favorite and one of the best for woodland gardens. The wiry, purplish stalks support forked, horizontal blades nearly circular in outline. The many segments are pale, translucent green. 1½ to 2 ft. Cool, moist spots. Deciduous. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.



ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES



POLYSTICHUM BRAUNII
(See page 16)



CRYPTOGRAMMA CRISPA ACROSTICHOIDES

FERNS—Continued

BLECHNUM (LOMARIA) **spicant** (Deer Fern)—One of the best western ferns. Produces fronds of two kinds. The evergreen and more permanent sterile fronds are pinnately cut to the mid-rib, taper toward each end, and recline. The interesting fertile (fruiting) fronds, stiff and upright, form a 2 to 3 foot central tuft. Very effective and a great favorite. 75c and \$1.00.

CYRTOMIUM falcatum (Holly Fern)—An Asiatic species which is much used as a pot plant. However, it grows well outdoors in mild climates. The leathery fronds, once-pinnate, have an extremely high gloss and rich green color. 1 to 1½ ft. Useful for cutting. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern)—Well-known fern used for decorations. Firm, evergreen fronds, once-pinnate; with bristly-toothed segments. 2 ft. Easy and satisfactory. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

aculeatum densum—Very full, dense fronds, thrice-pinnate, and with segments much-cut, frilled, and overlapping. Fronds 1½ to 2 feet long, up to 6 inches wide, and a vivid green. Possesses a lush richness in form and color seldom equalled. Probably hardy in cold climates if protected. An excellent houseplant if grown in cool, rather moist air. Pots, 90c and \$1.25; field, \$1.50.

Andersonii—A rare, handsome, western fern with evergreen fronds to 3 feet. Twice-pinnate with conspicuously toothed segments, dark green and somewhat shiny. The fronds are proliferous (produce young plants) near their tips. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Braunii—An eastern species of great beauty. Similar to *Andersonii* but only 2 feet high and the divisions more blunt. Mature specimens are vase-shaped and most ornamental. 75c and \$1.00.

Lonchitis (Mountain Holly Fern)—A rare sort which is small enough for the large rock garden. Narrow, once-divided fronds which noticeably taper from the middle towards the ends. The segments are bristly and richly lustrous. 1½ to 2 ft. An excellent fern. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

munitum (Giant Sword Fern)—The western counterpart of the Christmas Fern but much more robust. In especially rich, moist soils in their native habitats the clumps grow shoulder high. In the garden they usually reach about 3 feet. Used for wreaths and other decorations. Hardy and easy. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00 and \$1.50.

munitum imbricans—An uncommon variety much reduced in stature and more rigid. The crowded segments tend to overlap. 1 to 1½ ft. Variable but we have selected the better forms. They are all small enough for the rock garden. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

viviparum—A West Indian fern which is hardy in mild sections and, with protection, in cold climates. It is used as a house plant and is particularly interesting because it produces many young plants along the stems. These will grow when planted. The long, tapering fronds are much cut and lacy. 2 ft. Easy and different. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

WOODWARDIA Chamissoi (radicans)—(Great Chain Fern)—One of the largest hardy ferns cultivated. Under natural conditions, especially in the Redwood forests, the fronds attain heights of 5 to 9 feet. In the average garden they are usually 3 to 4 feet. Twice-pinnate into finely toothed segments. The fronds are evergreen in mild climates, deciduous elsewhere. A decorative and stately fern when grown in rich, organic soils with an abundance of moisture. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Please Note—Many rare and valuable Ferns are listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

AMERICAN FERN SOCIETY

All Fern collectors and those interested in the study of Ferns are urged to join the American Fern Society, Inc., the official organ of which is the American Fern Journal, an illustrated quarterly. Dues, \$1.50 per year, including four issues of the Journal. Send dues to Mrs. Elsie G. Whitney, Secy., 274 South Main Ave., Albany, N. Y.



GEUM BORSCHII GOLDEN WEST

GALAX

GALAX *aphylla—A desirable, hardy plant for informal plantings in shade. It makes a spreading clump of heart-shaped, glossy, bright green leaves to 5 inches across. In Autumn they turn a lovely russet or bronze. Narrow, 2 foot spikes of small, fluffy, white flowers in Summer. Valued for its excellent foliage and much used as a groundcover. Light shade and good woodland soil composed of leafmold, peat moss, and sand. Set plants 6 to 8 inches apart and they will soon make a handsome carpet. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 75c.

GENTIANA—Gentian

GENTIANA—The blue of the Gentians is rarely equalled by other plants. There are tall kinds for the border and dwarf sorts for the rock garden. Below are a few of the easier species. All like a rich soil well supplied with humus and moisture and some with a little lime. In the hotter and drier sections of the country Gentians usually need light shade or a north exposure. Plant the smaller types 6 to 8 inches apart, the larger 12 to 15 inches.

***acaulis**—The solid, bright green mats thrust up enormous blue trumpets on short stems from early to mid-Spring and sporadically thereafter until Winter arrives. Farrer recommends deeply dug, rich loam with plenty of sun, water and lime. In some sections a slightly heavier soil and light shade are more successful. The many variable forms of *acaulis* are sometimes listed by name. Most of them are alike for garden purposes. We have selected the larger and more free-flowering types and are offering them under their specific name, *acaulis*. One of the best rock garden plants. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***septemfida**—Of easy culture in any good garden loam and some peat, full sun or light shade. Heads of sapphire-blue flowers, somewhat variable, on 8 to 12 inch stems during early and mid-Summer. The leaves are dark green, small, and neat. A good all-around rock garden plant for Summer bloom. Rather generally successful where other rock garden Gentians fail. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Please Note—Other Gentians are offered in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

GERANIUM—Cranesbill

GERANIUM—Easy, hardy plants for the rock garden and perennial border in full sun and light, open soil. The larger kinds bloom through the Summer, the smaller kinds in early Summer and sometimes again in the Fall if sheared. All stand much heat and dryness. These are true Geraniums and not the tender house plant, Pelargonium! Plant 15 to 18 inches apart.

Russell Prichard—Spreading masses of small grayish leaves and countless rosy-magenta flowers, 1 inch across, all Summer. 12 to 15 in. Remarkably free-flowering despite heat and drought. Very popular in sections with "difficult" Summers. 60c and 85c.

***sanguineum album**—A graceful variety with dark foliage and large, pure white flowers on 10 inch stems from late Spring to mid-summer. Excellent groundcover, either full sun or light shade. Large enough for the front part of perennial borders. Pots, each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.

***sanguineum prostratum** (lancastriense)—By far the best colored and most distinct of the sanguineum types. Flat cushions of green set with large flowers of soft rose pink veined with deeper lines. Late Spring and early Summer and again later if sheared. One of the better, easy rock garden plants. 75c and \$1.00.

GEUM—Dwarf Kinds Avens

GEUM—Charming and possessing qualities not found in other plants. The colors are so clear and intense, the flowers seem to float above the plants. The slowly creeping stems produce rich green, usually hairy, evergreen foliage in compact clumps or mats. This is handsome in itself and serves admirably as a background for the luminous blooms. Dwarf Geums flower heavily in mid- and late Spring and sparingly thereafter. Plant in rich, moist soil with good drainage and ample organic matter. Some will stand full sun but all seem to grow best in light, high shade. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

***Borisii**—One of the showiest of this showy genus. Neat tufts of evergreen foliage with many branching 8 to 12 inch stems, covered with large, vivid, orange scarlet blooms. A bright color and good grower. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***rivale Leonards Variety**—A lovely form of the Water Avens, with nodding, coppery pink or old rose flowers on 8 to 12 inch stalks. Discovered in Norway. Dainty and different, for shady, moist spots. 50c and 75c.

***Weights Brilliant**—In our opinion the outstanding, dwarf, evergreen Geum. A cross between Geum aurantiacum and Borisii with the compact habit of aurantiacum and the foliage and flowers of Borisii, perhaps a little brighter color. Blooms here from mid-Spring to early Summer and again late in the Fall. The large, glowing, orange scarlet flowers are only 6 inches above the foliage. Requires light shade and a good soil. This dwarf Geum will add more color to a shaded garden than any other plant we know. Highly recommended! Each 90c, three \$2.50, six \$4.50; large size, each \$1.25.

GEUM—Tall Kinds Avens

GEUM—Every perennial border should include a collection of these hardy, satisfactory plants. In our gardens they seem to be especial favorites of the men. Perhaps the attractive clumps of foliage and semi-double, particularly vivid flowers are responsible. Geums require ordinary, good soil with plenty of Summer moisture and a sunny, well-drained spot. The plants are 2 or more feet high and bloom heavily from mid-Spring through early Summer. If the dead flower stalks are removed, they will bloom again in the Fall. Excellent cut flowers with long stems. The varieties below are all hardy and great improvements over the older, half-hardy types. Their foliage winters better in cold sections when lightly covered. Space plants 10 to 12 inches apart in groups.

Borschs Golden West—Introduced by Mr. F. J. Borsch several years ago and still the best, hardy, golden-yellow Geum. Medium-sized flowers in abundance. Each 90c, three \$2.50, six \$4.50; large size, each \$1.25.



GEUM WAIGHTS BRILLIANT

Borschs West Hills—Introduced at the same time and blends well with Golden West. Large, rich orange blooms over very neat, attractive foliage. This is an especially vigorous sort and blooms prolifically. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.

Fire Opal—The large, vivid scarlet flowers suffused with orange fit the name. More slender stems and smaller leaves. One of the best! Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Princess Juliana—Showy flowers of tawny yellow tinged with rich apricot. A distinctive shade different from the others and very free-flowering. This variety is robust and easy. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Red Wings—The hardy Geum which has succeeded the lovely but tender variety Mrs. Bradshaw. Strawberry-red blooms with golden anthers and long-lasting handsome foliage. Excellent. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.

Mixed Shades—This is a mixture of the fine named varieties described above. They blend harmoniously and will give a bright display. Mixed colors only. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.

GLOBULARIA—Globe Daisy

GLOBULARIA ***cordifolia**—Mats of dark green, smooth, spatulate leaves and almost stemless flowers, like fuzzy blue balls in mid-Spring. Sun or light shade and light soils. A good carpeter for small areas. 4 in. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; field, large size, each 75c.

***cordifolia nana**—One of the smallest, with glossy green leaves on which sit fluffy, pale blue flowers. Good between stepping stones or in crevices. 2 in. Easy and a charming carpeter. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; field, large size, each 75c.



GERANIUM SANGUINEUM PROSTRATUM

GYPSOPHILA—Babysbreath

GYPSOPHILA—The large, hardy, perennial types have long been used in the border and for cutting and are well known to most gardeners. There are worthwhile, dwarf kinds for the rock garden, too, but they are more uncommon. Almost all produce rather small but unusually generous quantities of flowers. They will thrive in full sun in ordinary soil which is not too heavy and acid. Plant the large kinds fully 2 feet apart, the small about 6 inches.

***fratensis**—Compact mats of glaucous foliage and clear pink flowers on dark stems in mid- and late Spring. 3 in. Distinctive and not difficult. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

paniculata Bristol Fairy—Double white flowers by the thousands in loose, airy panicles. 2 to 3 ft. Gray green leaves to 4 inches long. Late Spring to mid-Summer. True to name, grafted plants. 75c and \$1.00.

repens Rosy Veil—A rather new, dwarf variety with double pink flowers in greatest profusion. Valuable for cutting and garden displays. 2 ft. Blooms from late Spring through most of the Summer. Grafted plants only. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.

Please Note—A tiny rare Gypsophila is listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

HELENIUM

HELENIUM—Reliable Summer and Fall blooming perennials with warm, autumn-tinted flowers. There are tall ones and there are short ones but all are excellent in the border and for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in rather light, ordinary soils and full sun. The modern, improved varieties were all developed from native species, mainly autumnale. Plant 12 to 15 inches apart; lift, divide, and re-set in early Spring every third season. Winter and early Spring delivery only.

Chippersfield Orange—A strikingly beautiful plant with large, glowing, orange yellow blooms stained brick-red, in late Summer and early Fall. 4 to 5 ft. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Moorheim Beauty—A more compact variety to 2½ feet, producing luminous, mahogany-red and gold flowers well above the foliage. A blaze of color during the Summer when perennial borders need showy flowers. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

» **peregrinum**—The rich, royal red blooms are the best of their color in Heleniums. This is a rather recent introduction and a free-flowering variety which is at its peak in mid- and late Summer. 3 to 4 ft. 75c and \$1.00.



HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS HYBRIDS



HOSTA MINOR ALBA

HELLEBORUS—Hellebore, Lenten Rose

HELLEBORUS—All these are best planted in the shade of a deciduous shrub or tree, receiving the shade during the Summer months but getting the light during the Fall and Winter months. They will thrive in a soil of rich loam, coarse sand, some peat moss and a top-dressing of well-rotted manure. Prefer a moist, but well-drained position. They resent being disturbed after having been established. Always prepare the soil deeply and thoroughly and top-dress annually. Helleborus are evergreen and respond to extra water during the dry season. Highly recommended for the border and woodland garden and for distinctive flower arrangements. Space plants 15 to 18 inches and do not disturb.

orientalis hybrids (The Lenten Rose)—Called so because of its flowering period during late Winter and early Spring, the time of Lent. Erect growing, 1 foot or more, with bold, evergreen, palmately-divided leaves. The flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, are borne on strong, stiff stems, 12 to 18 inches long. They come in a wide range of colors, white, pink, maroon, some with purplish or crimson dots. Distinct in color and shape, valuable in the garden or in flower arrangements. Mixed colors only. 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.

We have a limited stock of separate colors: pink; pink, speckled; white, speckled; \$2.00 each. Maroon or purplish-red, \$2.50 each.

HEMEROCALLIS—Day Lily

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)—Excellent for naturalizing, especially along streams or moist banks of lily ponds or other rather moist, shaded places. Will thrive in the border if given an occasional watering in Summer. Day Lilies have linear leaves to 2 feet and clusters of open, bell-shaped blooms, 3½ inches or more across, on leafless stems in early and mid-Summer. Stately plants of easy culture, much improved in recent years. At present we are offering only one rare and beautiful variety which is very difficult to obtain in this country.

fulva rosea—A wild fulvous Day Lily from Kuling, China. Medium-sized flowers, fulvous rose, red zone, yellow shaded base. 3 ft. Very rare and seldom offered. Generally recognized as the most distinctive native sort in cultivation. \$2.50 and \$3.50.

HEPATICA—Liver Leaf, Spring Beauty

HEPATICA—Early Spring-flowering plants, belonging to the Anemone group. Prefer a rich, well-drained loam in shade. If given plenty of humus and water, the plants grow into handsome clumps. The leaves are three-lobed, dark, and evergreen. The charming flowers, on their slender, 4 to 6 inch stems appear before the new foliage and where native or planted they are a herald of Spring. Most attractive when naturalized in colonies; set plants 4 to 6 inches apart.

***acutiloba Pink Beauty**—A particularly bright rose pink form which retains its color in the garden. Cheery and gay, always in demand for early bloom. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***americana (triloba) Blue**—Carefully selected blue shades which are far superior to ordinary, mixed, collected plants. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00.

***nobilis Blue Beauty**—An imported form of the European Hepatica. Numerous flowers of intense blue with striking white anthers. Visitors always exclaim when they see Blue Beauty. We consider it one of our finest early-flowering plants. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

HEUCHERA—Coral Bells

HEUCHERA (Coral-Bells)—Will thrive in any good garden soil, in either full sun or light shade.

***sanguinea**—Coral-red or pink flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems. The foliage is also very attractive. 50c and 75c.

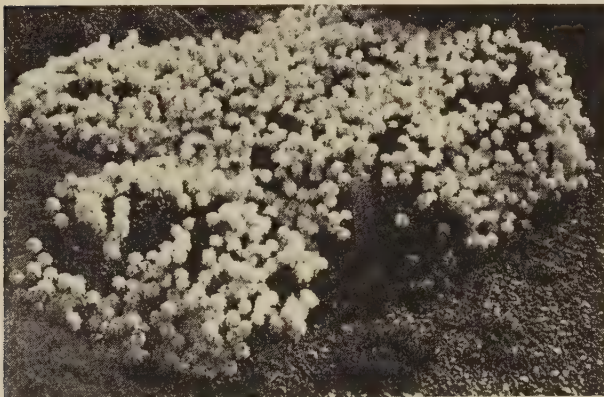
HOSTA—Funkia, Plantain Lily

HOSTA (FUNKIA)—(Plantain Lily)—Bold herbaceous plants for massing along streams or in the shaded border or woodland garden. They are durable, pest-free, and easy in rich, well-manured soils which are rather moist. Their handsome leaves are mostly broad-bladed and conspicuously veined. The attractive flowers, bell-shaped or resembling small Lilies, are borne in spikes well above the foliage. Long cultivated and indispensable for Summer bloom in shade. These are mostly robust plants which need ample "elbow room" so space the large types a full 2 feet or more and minor alba 1 foot.

Fortunei robusta—Masses of bold blue green foliage and pale lilac-colored flowers in early and mid-Summer. 2½ ft. One of the best and not generally available. Recommended! Each 90c, three \$2.50, six \$4.50; large size, each \$1.50.

minor alba—A charming, dwarf sort with narrower leaves and lovely white blooms on 12 to 15 inch stalks in mid-Summer. A refined little shade plant for the edge of the border. Visitors always exclaim over the beauty of this rare, dwarf variety. It is distinctive and effective in both large and small gardens and is especially pleasing when planted in groups. Each \$1.00, three \$2.75, six \$5.00; large size, each \$1.25.

plantaginea (subcordata)—Large, fragrant, pure white, Lily-like flowers on 2½ foot stems. The last to bloom (late Summer), one of the largest-flowered, and particularly delightful because of its fragrance. Each 90c, three \$2.50, six \$4.50; large size, each \$1.25.



IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS SNOWFLAKE IN OUR SPECIMEN DISPLAY BED

HYPERICUM—St. Johnswort

HYPERICUM ***fragile**—Bushy tufts from a woody rootstock. Tiny, pale green leaves in a four-ranked effect and 1¼ inch blooms of pale gold with a central tassel. Spreads into ample mats and blooms heavily in early and mid-Summer. 1 ft. For ordinary soil and sun. Mulch lightly in severe climates. Not weedy! Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***rhodopeum**—A very distinctive species with silvery-gray foliage and fine, large, golden flowers in late Spring and early Summer. A pretty silver and gold mat for warm, sunny places in ordinary soil. 5 to 7 in. Excellent in the rock garden or wall. Hardy and definitely not invasive. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

IBERIS—Hardy Candytuft

IBERIS sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft)—Compact, evergreen bushlets with rather fleshy, dark green leaves. In early Spring the plants are solid masses of snowy-white. Very easy in ordinary, sunny soil. Shear after blooming to keep the plants compact. Attractive the year around in rock gardens or as edgings to formal beds or walks. Plant the upright kinds about 8 inches apart and the dwarf kinds about 10 inches.

***Little Gem**—A dense, upright sort with small, narrow leaves. Much used as edgings where Boxwood is tender because of its naturally compact growth. Can be clipped into miniature, formal hedges. 12 in. 50c and 75c.

***nana**—Prostrate and spreading, a useful groundcover in sun and ordinary soil in the rock garden. 6 in. 50c and 75c.

***Snowflake**—Well named! The largest flowers of all and so white it is almost blinding when in full bloom. A neat, spreading bushlet to 15 inches. Rather new and the best of its type. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Please Note—See "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's garden" for a very dwarf Iberis.



HELENIUM CHIPPERSFIELD ORANGE



IRIS CRISTATA

IRIS

IRIS—The following diverse group offers a wide selection of colors and habits of growth for both sun and light shade. Most kinds are dwarf but there are a few large enough for the border. The kinds requiring light shade also need a fairly rich, deep soil which does not become dry; those needing sun will thrive in ordinary, loamy soils with less moisture. Iris are hardy, permanent plants which more than repay the little care needed to grow them. Plant the dwarf sorts about 8 inches apart, the unguicularis types about 12 inches.

***cristata**—Of creeping habit, with large flowers of soft blue and gold from mid- to late Spring. 6 in. Easy in sun or light shade. This is an old favorite. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***cristata alba McDonalds Form**—The white flowers are suffused with pale lavender. A charming plant and rarely offered. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

***gracilipes**—Choice and dainty dwarf from Japan for a cool, sheltered spot, in light woodland soil. Dainty blue flowers, veined lilac and crested with orange, on 10 to 12 inch stems in mid-Spring. Particularly good. 50c and 75c.

***gracilipes alba**—An exquisite, pure white variety with a golden crest. As dainty as white butterflies and always in demand by the discriminating gardener. Each 90c, three \$2.50, six \$4.50; large size, each \$1.25.

***lacustris**—A delightful, miniature species resembling cristata though smaller. The charming flowers in late Spring are very blue with a touch of orange yellow on the falls. Sun or light shade and a good loamy soil. 4 in. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

***pumila azurea**—In effect, a very much condensed Bearded (German) Iris. Large flowers of softest blue on 6 inch stems in early Spring. Far superior to the average, so-called "blue" pumila. Sun. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***pumila Sweetseri**—A fine, clear yellow, fragrant and somewhat taller than azurea. The two make an excellent combination. 50c and 75c.

unguicularis (stylosa)—The winter-blooming Iris. Large lavender blue flowers on 6 to 12 inch stems, sweetly scented, from mid- to late Winter. Requires a light, warm, well-drained soil containing lime. Excellent for cut flowers, cut in bud and opened indoors. Particularly suited to the border or large rock gardens in warm climates. However, it can be grown in cold sections in protected spots where it blooms in the late Fall or very early Spring. 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.

unguicularis alba—A snowy-white variety with yellow markings and darker green leaves. Distinctive and uncommon. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***verna**—An eastern native with lovely, fragrant, starry flowers of rich blue, violet, and gold in mid- and late Spring. Give a moist, peaty soil in partial shade. 5 to 7 in. We like this one! 50c and 75c.

Northwest Native Species—These lovely kinds are listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

KNIPHOFIA—Torch Lily, Poker Plant

KNIPHOFIA (TRITOMA)—(Red Hot Poker)—Stately border plants with clumps of long, narrow, basal leaves and naked, upright stems terminating in dense spikes of drooping, tubular blooms. The flowers range from white through yellow and orange to scarlet. Some kinds are red in bud and yellow when open, creating a novel effect. Kniphofias grow very well in warm, dry climates and are satisfactory in colder areas if protected during the Winter. Plant in any ordinary, sunny soil which has good drainage. Spring delivery only! Space plants fully 1½ to 2 feet apart.

Schimperi Hybrids (elegans multicolor)—Vivid and pastel shades which cover practically the whole range of colors in Kniphofias. A succession of blooms from mid-Summer to early Fall. 3 to 5 ft. Mixed shades only. 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.

Sir C. K. Butler—A new introduction from England, with pale yellow and red flowers on 5 foot stalks. The first to bloom (early to mid-Summer) and one of the most pleasing color combinations. 90c and \$1.25.

Uvaria grandis (Pfizeri)—The last to bloom, late Summer to Fall, and often not so tall, 3 to 5 feet. Intense scarlet red and soft yellow blooms on sturdy stalks. 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.

LINUM—Hardy Flax

LINUM narbonneuse Six Hills—Countless sapphire-blue flowers on 18 to 24 inch stems from early Summer to Fall. Flowers do not drop off each day, but last for several days. The grayish-green, needle-like foliage is interesting and different. We consider this one of our best border perennials! Each 90c, three \$2.50, six \$4.50; large size, each \$1.25.

Please Note—A dwarf Linum for the rock garden is offered in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

LITHOSPERMUM—Gromwell

LITHOSPERMUM *diffusum Grace Ward—An evergreen subshrub, wide-spreading mats of darkest green, covered with many large, sky-blue flowers during late Spring and early Summer and often again in early autumn. One of the most wonderful blues in the garden. It requires an acid soil, composed of good loam, some sand or silt, and plenty of leafmold or peat. 5 to 8 in. Full sun in cool sections but usually light shade is better. Shear heavily after blooming to keep compact and encourage flowering. Mulch lightly with boughs in Winter. We have discontinued the older, more straggly, and smaller-flowered Heavenly Blue for the new, more vigorous, and larger-flowered Grace Ward. Pots, each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.



ONOSMA STELLATUM TAURICUM

LOTUS—Babies Slippers

LOTUS *corniculatus fl.-pl. — A double-flowering form of Babies Slippers. Prostrate growth, with umbels of double yellow flowers, often tinged red. A hardy trailer for covering dry banks and rockwork, flowering all Summer and autumn, in the poorest of soils. 4 in. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

LUETKIA

LUETKEA *pectinata—A native groundcover allied to Spirea. Prostrate and trailing undershrub, forming dense carpets of bright green, with 2 to 6 inch stems of fuzzy, creamy flowers in late Spring and early Summer. The emerald, finely dissected, evergreen foliage creates a distinctive effect. Requires a peaty, moist soil in light shade. From high elevations in the Western mountains. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

LYCHNIS—Catchfly, Campion

LYCHNIS *Viscaria splendens fl.-pl. — To quote Farrer, a "fierce" and "virulent" magenta. An ideal plant for those who like a bright display. The very double blooms on 12 to 15 inch stems are carried in dense clusters over mats of narrow, evergreen leaves from late Spring to mid-Summer. Ordinary to poor soils in full sun. 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

LYTHRUM—Loosestrife, Long Purples

LYTHRUM Salicaria—Vigorous, upright plants for perennial borders or waterside plantings. Their 3 foot spikes of gay flowers and their clean foliage make a bright spot in mid- and late Summer. Tolerating dry but preferring wet locations, they are easy in any soil in full sun or partial shade. Plant 15 to 18 inches apart in groups for a wonderful display.

Lady Sackville—Very bright rosy-purple blooms in compact spikes. An English variety of excellent quality which we consider a fine border perennial. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

The Beacon—An English introduction of much merit. Produces many upright, 3 foot spikes of clear rosy-red flowers for a month or more. These lovely blooms are particularly nice for cutting. A softer and very pleasant shade. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

MACLEAYA—Bocconia, Plume Poppy

MACLEAYA (BOCCONIA) cordata—(Plume Poppy)—Glaucous leaves, heart-shaped and deeply veined. Creamy-white flowers in great plummy masses on 5 to 8 foot stalks during early and mid-Summer. The seed vessels are also very attractive. The symmetrically-lobed leaves make this plant most distinctive. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

MENTHA—Corsican Mint

MENTHA *Requienii—A tiny jewel from Corsica for carpeting a cool, damp spot. A green film, studded with wee purple flowers during mid-Summer, deliciously scented foliage. Very useful between stepping stones in shade. 1 in. or less. Not hardy in cold climates but self-sows there without becoming weedy. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.



LITHOSPERMUM DIFFUSUM GRACE WARD
(See page 20)



IRIS GRACILIPES ALBA

MERTENSIA—Virginia Blue Bells

MERTENSIA virginica (Virginia Blue Bells)—Bluish-gray foliage and long arching racemes of rich sky-blue flowers on 2 to 3 foot stalks in early and mid-Spring. The nodding blooms and bold foliage are very attractive in shaded or partially shaded informal plantings. Ordinary to fairly rich soil. Delivery only when dormant in Fall and Winter. 50c and 75c.

NEPETA—Catmint

NEPETA *Mussinii—Aromatic, grayish, small leaves with clustered racemes of lavender blue flowers from late Spring until mid-Summer. An indestructible plant for sunny edgings or the large rock garden in hot, dry locations. 1 to 1½ ft. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

NIEREMBERGIA—White Cup

NIEREMBERGIA *rivularis (White Cup)—Dense carpets of spoon-shaped foliage, bearing large, white, cup-shaped flowers on inch stems, from early Summer to Fall. For shade, but will thrive in full sun if given extra water during the Summer. Rich, light soil. Protect in very cold climates. A very lovely rock garden plant from Argentina. 3 in. Pots, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; field, large size, each 75c.

OMPHALODES—Navelwort

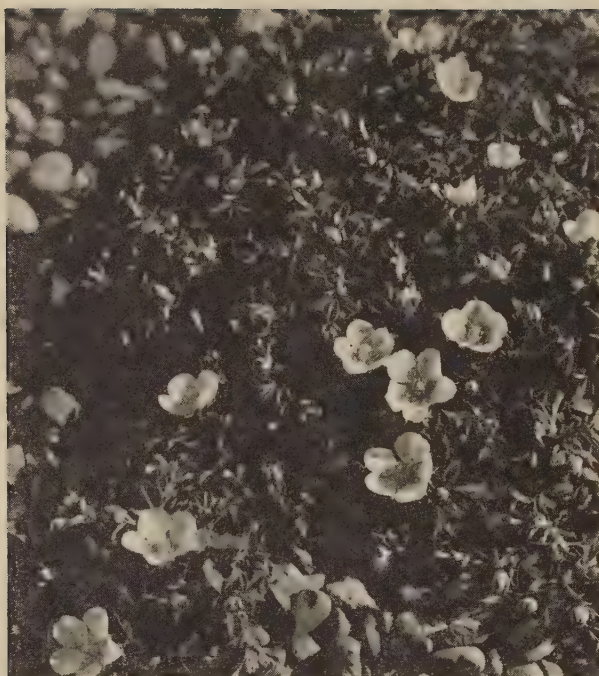
OMPHALODES *verna—A rambling plant for good soils in light shade. Large heart-shaped leaves and drifts of large, blue, Myosotis-like flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems from early to mid-Spring. An intense color and an excellent groundcover for small areas. 50c and 75c.

***verna alba**—A white-flowering form of the above and looks especially well combined with it. A rare and lovely shade plant that is far too little known and grown. 60c and 85c.

Please Note—A rare Omphalodes is offered in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

ONOSMA—Golden Drops

ONOSMA *stellatum tauricum (Golden Drops)—A southern European plant making a compact mass of rough, hairy foliage, 12 to 18 inches across. Clusters of soft yellow bells, wonderfully fragrant, on 15 to 20 inch stems, in late Spring and early Summer. Should be placed well up in the rock garden, or near the top of the wall, as they succeed best in full sun and an open, deep soil, and also for the reason that their true beauty is best displayed there. Shear after blooming. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.



POTENTILLA ERIOCARPA

PENSTEMON—Beard Tongue

PENSTEMON Garnet—A hardy and rather new variety not to be confused with the older, beautiful but tender gloxinoides (Shirley) types. The blooms are two-lipped and tubular, similar to a Foxglove, and the foliage is clean and somewhat shiny. Blooms of an unusual shade of garnet-red on 2 to 2½ foot stems from early Summer to Fall, if the old stalks are removed promptly. An easy-growing, free-flowering plant for the sunny perennial border with ordinary, well-drained soil. A light mulch protects the foliage in severe climates. Pots, each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; field, large size, each 85c.

Dwarf Kinds—Listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

PHLOX—Blue Phlox

PHLOX *divaricata (Blue Phlox)—Heads of lovely, fragrant, lavender flowers on thin 12 inch stalks over mats of creeping stems and attractive leaves in mid- and late Spring. An open, moist, woodland soil in sun (or shade in hot climates). A really outstanding eastern native plant for carpeting. 50c and 75c.

Please Note—See "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden" for a rare, evergreen Phlox.

PLATYCODON—Balloon Flower

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon Flower)—A close relative of the Bellflowers (Campanula) with huge open bells on very sturdy stalks in early and mid-Summer. The interesting buds are swollen and balloon-like before opening. These hardy perennials have attractive foliage and live for many years when planted in sunny, well-drained soils which are not too heavy. They should be set 10 to 15 inches apart and not disturbed. 2½ to 3 ft. Mixed colors only: deep lavender blue, pale blue with darker veins, and white. 75c and \$1.00.

Shell Pink—An exciting color break in Platycodons available for the first time. The light pink flowers with dark rose veins are distinctive and lovely. The plants reach 2 to 2½ feet and are robust, free-flowering, and easy to grow. This is a new border perennial you will like. \$1.00.

POLEMONIUM—Jacobs Ladder

POLEMONIUM (Jacobs Ladder)—Noted for their abundant flowers, dainty pinnate foliage, and easy culture. They are valuable in the lightly shaded border or rock garden and look especially well combined with native plants.

Polemoniums require good loamy soil, not too heavy, and average moisture. Best planted 10 to 12 inches apart in groups.

***carneum**—A native Oregon Jacobs Ladder which produces hundreds of flowers in loose heads during mid- and late Spring. The blooms are unusual, delicate shades of salmon and flesh, fading to rose. The plants reach 1½ to 2 feet and are lovely in the woodland garden. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

***reptans**—A well-known little plant that is always welcome in the shaded rock garden or border. A bushy perennial to 15 inches with numerous blue flowers in mid-Spring. Easy and hardy. 50c and 75c.

POLYGONATUM—Solomons Seal

POLYGONATUM commutatum (Solomons Seal)—For shady places in deep, rich soil, with some water in Summer. Three to five feet high, with leaves 3 to 4 inches wide and up to 6 inches long. White and greenish bells hang gracefully under the arched stems, later followed by blue black berries. The flowers are a favorite with Humming Birds and the plants are very ornamental in the woodland garden or rear of the shaded border. 50 and 75c.

POLYGONUM—Fleece Flower

POLYGONUM *affine—Valuable carpeting plant with evergreen leaves which turn bright crimson in Fall. The pink flowers in slender 8 to 10 inch spikes open from mid-Summer to Fall. An uncommon, hardy groundcover for hot, dry places in ordinary soil. In cold sections the leaves turn brown in Winter. Each 50c, six \$2.50, twelve \$4.50.

***vaccinifolium**—Choice little creeper, with huckleberry-like leaves. Dainty spikes of soft pink, closely-set flowers in profusion from mid-Summer to Fall. The combination of small, bright green leaves and masses of pink is lovely. Light loam and sun. 6 to 8 in. Protect in severe climates. 60c and 85c.

POTENTILLA—Cinquefoil

POTENTILLA *cinerea—A dainty, tufted creeper with Buttercup-yellow, stemless flowers in late Spring against dark, five-lobed foliage. Needs ordinary soil and sun. 3 in. An easy gem for the crevice or wall. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***eriocarpa**—A Himalayan species, dwarf and compact, with three-parted, pale green leaves and stemless, intense yellow cups over a long period starting in late Spring. 3 in. Require an open, gritty soil and sun. This is a distinctive and worthwhile rock garden plant! Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

Please Note—A rare Potentilla is listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden."



PRIMULA POLYANTHA MARIE CROUSSE

PRIMULA—Juliana Primrose

PRIMULA *Juliae Hybrids—A group known in gardens collectively as Juliana Primroses. They prefer a moist loam, with shade during the hot Summer months. They form spreading mats, by creeping rhizomes, thickly clothed with pretty, glossy leaves and a profusion of starry Primrose flowers on 2 to 8 inch stems. These dwarf varieties should be grown in a moderately rich soil. When overfed, they become gross and lose their distinctive and charming qualities. It is wise to lift and divided the clumps every third season, replanting them in freshly prepared soil. The Juliana Primroses bloom from late Winter to mid-Spring, depending on the climate and season. They have proved very hardy and easy even in sections where other Primroses are unsuccessful. Plant in masses for the greatest effect spacing the plants about 5 to 7 inches apart.

Chief Multnomah—A very robust growing variety, bronzy foliage and large flowers of reddish-purple on 4 to 6 inch stems. 75c and \$1.00.

Crimson Glow—Seedling of Chief Multnomah, Primrose Lodge probably being the other parent. Has large foliage and husky habit of Chief Multnomah and polyantha form and color of Primrose Lodge. 60c and 85c.

Dorothy—A polyantha type with charming cream flowers.
 ➤ Very popular and stock limited. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

E. R. Janes—A pleasing and most unusual color, variously described as orange rose or shrimp pink. In any case, we like this variety and recommend it. \$1.00 and \$1.25.
 ➤

Hose-in-Hose—Unique purplish-crimson blooms on 6 inch stems. This is a polyantha type with double sets of flowers, one inside the other. Doubling of this sort is rare in Juliae varieties. A striking novelty. \$1.50.

Juliae—Starry flowers of claret with golden eye. This is the species from which the Juliana varieties have been developed. The most compact of all and lovely. From the Caucasus. 60c and 85c.

Kay—A fine variety with crisp, bronzed foliage and showy violet blue flowers. Distinct. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Mrs. Nettie P. Gale—Compact in habit, beautiful foliage, and very large flowers, opening pure white, but sometimes turning a very light shade of pink as they age. \$1.25.

Primrose Lodge—A polyantha type, with the deep crimson flowers in umbels on 6 inch stems. 50c and 75c.

Roberta—Lou Robert's fine lavender seedling, with pretty, light green foliage and large blooms. 75c and \$1.00.

Springtime—Compact habit, with large lavender pink flowers. 75c and \$1.00.



PRIMULA POLYANTHA

Verwanis Springtime—Not to be confused with the Borsch origination above. This variety was introduced and named later. An open polyantha form with light, ruby-red flowers on 6 inch stems. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Wanda—Large deep red-purple, almost violet blooms and clean foliage. One of the best of its color. 50c and 75c.

Polyanthus Primrose

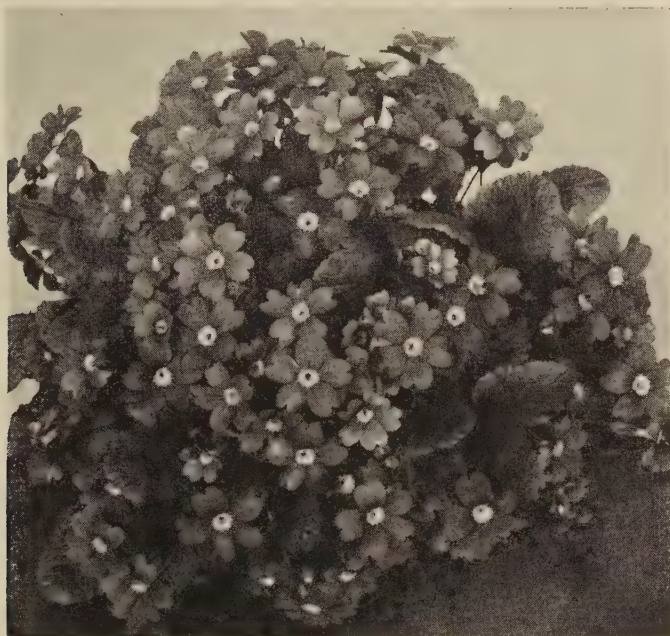
PRIMULA *polyantha (formerly listed as *Primula veris*)—The ever-popular, hardy, garden Primrose. Large flowers of many beautiful colors and color combinations, the flowers being several to many in a cluster on a bare stem, 6 to 12 inches or more. These plants are grown from the best modern, large-flowered strains. Mixed shades only. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.

***Blue Shades**—These are all good blues of various shades, mostly the polyantha type but some vulgaris. Vigorous, to 8 inches, and very distinct from the usual Primrose colors. Mixed blue shades only. 75c.

***Marie Crousse**—Very double flowers of burgundy red, each petal bordered with a hairline of white. A vigorous, free-flowering, very hardy variety which is always in heavy demand. \$1.00 and \$1.25.
 ➤



A MODERN GIANT POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE



PRIMULA JULIAE HYBRID

Auricula Primrose

PRIMULA *pubescens (natural and garden hybrids of *Auricula*, *hirsuta*, *villosa*, and *viscosa*)—Very old hybrids with rosettes of thick, smooth leaves. Large flowers of various colors, all with a distinct eye, on 6 to 10 inch stems, from mid- to late Spring, and often again in the Fall. They like a limy soil, with a little shade and ample moisture with good drainage. Friable loam mixed with leafmold, compost, old manure, and coarse sand gives good results. Mixed shades only. 50c and 75c.

Siebolds Primrose

***Sieboldii**—A very beautiful, hardy, Asiatic plant often confused with *cortusoides*, with which it has nothing to do. It has masses of soft crumple leaves, which are scalloped, and heads of flowers with almost every conceivable design of fringed segments. It likes a cool, rich soil in light shade. The colors range from white through soft rosy-purple to almost red and some are bi-colored. The plants bloom from mid- to late Spring. This Primrose is easy but little known and grown. The blooms and foliage are both very attractive in the shaded rock or woodland garden and prolong the Primrose season. 8 to 10 in. We constantly receive reports from all over the country about the good behavior of Siebolds Primrose. It is one of the hardiest Primroses as well as one of the loveliest. Mixed shades, each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50. Separate colors: white, rosy-pink, or bi-colored, each 75c and \$1.00.

We can also supply a limited number of the following new, named varieties which have particularly fine color and form:

- ***Dora**—A charming light lavender, unusual both in color and size. \$1.25.
 - ***Maidens Blush**—Exquisite, delicate shade of pink. \$1.00.
 - ***Purity**—Dazzling, large, pure white. \$1.00.
- Please Note—Other Primulas are listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".



PRIMULA SIEBOLDII

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

Gardeners interested in Primroses are invited to join this Society. The illustrated Quarterlies contain much interesting and valuable material which formerly was scattered throughout many publications. Membership dues are \$1.50 a year. Address communications to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. R. Smith, Route 16, Box 102, Portland 2, Oregon.



PRIMULA PUBESCENS (AURICULA)

PTEROCEPHALUS—Dwarf Scabiosa

PTEROCEPHALUS (SCABIOSA) *parnassi—This low-growing species from Greece is attractive many months of the year. Makes compact mounds of gray foliage, not over 4 inches high, with large mauve pink, Scabiosa-like flowers on 3 inch stems from early to mid-Summer. A very drought-resistant plant. Full sun and a well-drained soil. 60c and 85c.

PULMONARIA—Lungwort

PULMONARIA angustifolia azurea—Low-growing tufts of dark green foliage, with many heads of deep, sky-blue flowers in earliest Spring. 8 to 12 in. For moist shaded places in ordinary soil. This and the other Lungworts are hardy, easy plants for the woodland planting, large rock garden, and shaded border. 50c and 75c.

montana (rubra)—A newcomer with showy blooms of light violet red, a color not easily described. Clumps of lush green foliage. An "out of the ordinary" plant for shade. 12 in. This is a very fine sort. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

saccharata Mrs. Moon—Handsome silver and green marbled foliage, with bright pink or salmon pink flowers, shot blue. Distinctive. 50c and 75c.

RANUNCULUS—Buttercup

RANUNCULUS *millefoliatus (garganicus)—Finely cut, basal foliage on stems which thicken to sort of a bulb at the bottom. The golden-yellow flowers are borne on 12 inch stems from early to mid-Spring. For ordinary, light soils and a sunny place with good drainage. Very bright and not the least bit invasive. 50c and 75c.

***montanus**—Common in and a great glory of the high Alps, making neat clumps of bright green foliage, covered with golden Buttercups on 6 to 8 inch stems from very early to mid-Spring. High shade and a woody, light, open soil and considerable moisture until the plants go dormant in late Summer. Not at all weedy! Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

Please Note—A rare *Ranunculus* is listed in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".

ROMNEYA—Matilija Poppy

ROMNEYA Coulteri (Matilija or Tree Poppy)—Pinnate, gray green leaves and huge, white, Poppy-like flowers, 6 to 8 inches across, which have many golden anthers and are very fragrant. Should be planted in full sun, in well drained soil. To 8 feet high. A spectacular woody perennial for mild sections. Should be pruned to the ground during the Winter. Not hardy in very cold climates but if planted early, will bloom in late Summer and early Fall. Late Winter and early Spring delivery only. \$1.50.

saxton & wilson

son
Growers of distinctive hardy plants

BORDER PERENNIALS • DWARF CONIFERS AND SHRUBS
ROCK GARDEN PLANTS • RARE ALPINES FOR COLLECTORS

maplewood, oregon

May We Substitute: Yes ☐ No ☐ See detailed instructions on reverse side.

Quantity Price Reductions: Twelve plants of one variety for 10 times the price of one, six plants of one variety for 5 times the price of one.

Quantity	NAME OF PLANT	Price Per Plant	Amount	
			\$	
TOTAL AMOUNT TO ENCLOSE (or CARRY TO NEXT PAGE)			→	

Minimum Order \$3.00

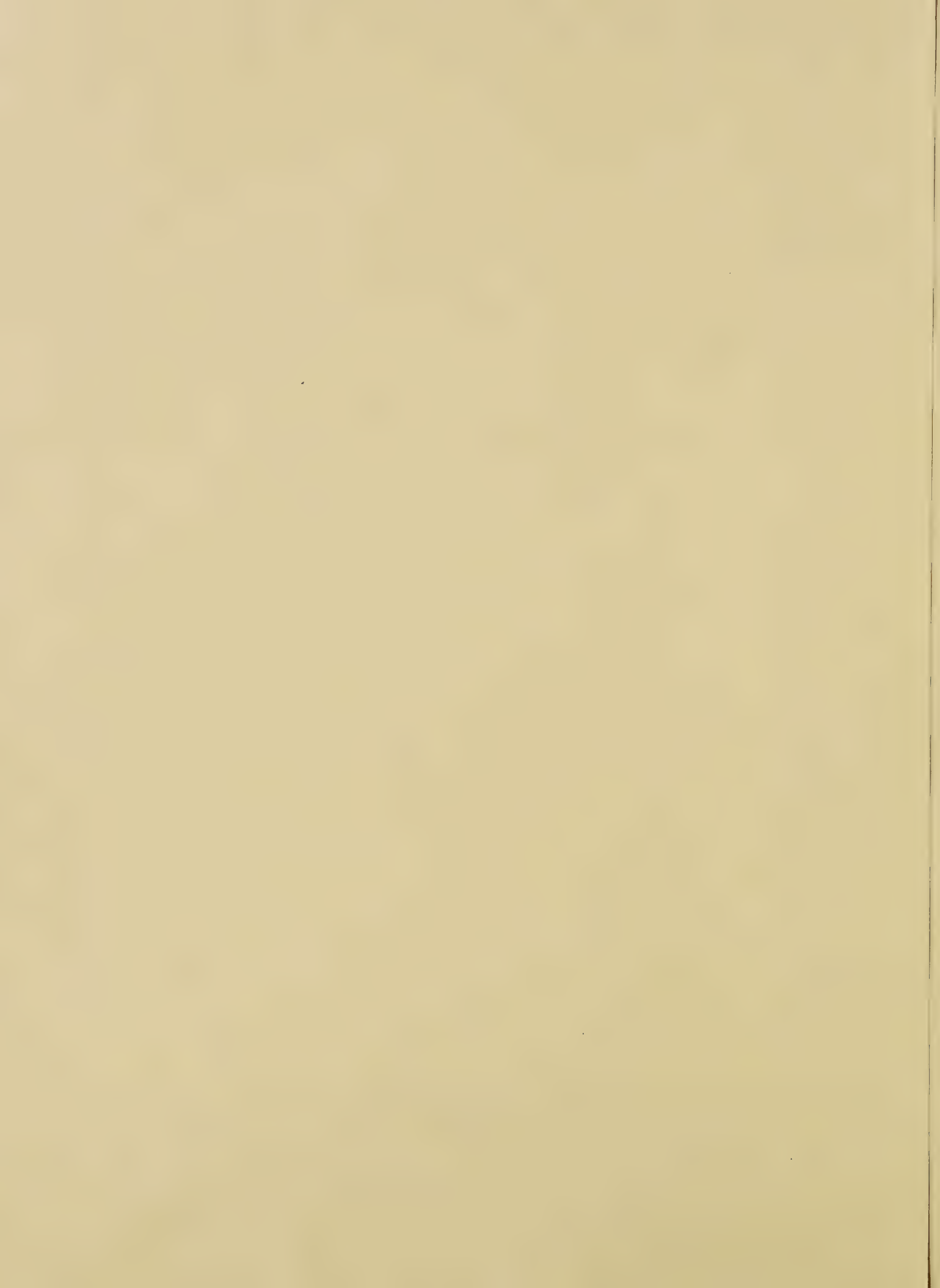
We Are Pleased to Present . . .

MINIATURE ROSES

Use Them Freely:

- In the Rock Garden
- As Edgings for Beds and Walks
- For Miniature Arrangements
- As "Floral Jewelry" and Corsages
- Indoors for Winter Bloom
- For Flower Show Exhibits
- In Miniature Formal Gardens Outdoors

Turn page for these exciting "Gems of the Garden"





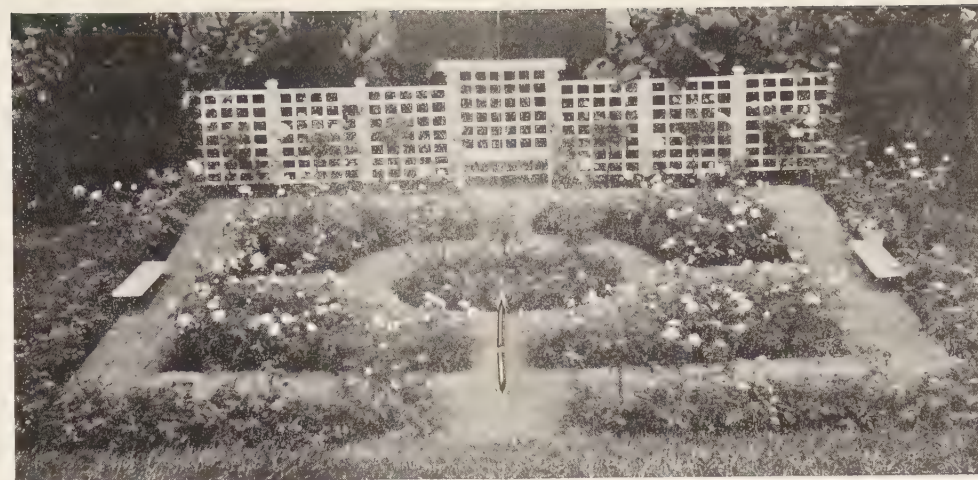
TOM THUMB ROSES MAKE A CHARMING BOUQUET IN A THIMBLE
(Plant Patent No. 169)

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY . . .

A tiny garden of Miniature Roses exhibited at a New York Flower Show.

This and similar exhibits elsewhere have delighted thousands of visitors.

Why not plan **your** next exhibit around Miniature Roses!



THE SMALLEST DOUBLE WHITE MINIATURE ROSE
PIXIE
(Plant Patent No. 408)

*Gems
of
the
Garden*



THE NEEDLES SHOW THE COMPARATIVE SIZE OF TOM THUMB



MIDGET
FULLY DOUBLE MINIATURE RED ROSE
(Plant Patent No. 466)

NOT ILLUSTRATED HERE:
OAKINGTON RUBY
SWEET FAIRY (new)
(DESCRIBED ON NEXT PAGE)

Miniature Roses



A PLANT OF TOM THUMB GROWING IN A FOUR-INCH POT

CHINENSIS MINIMA (Roulettii)
DAINTY EVERBLOOMING MINIATURE FOR
THE ROCK GARDEN OR EDGING



PIXIE USED AS A LOVELY AND NOVEL EDGING FOR LARGE ROSES

FOR THE SMART HOSTESS . . . A DISTINCTIVE
TABLE SETTING FEATURING MINIATURE ROSES
IN THE CENTER DECORATION AND IN TINY
VASES AT EACH PLATE



CHINENSIS MINIMA (Roulettii)



PIXIE
IN AN ORIENTAL ARRANGEMENT



A BOUQUET OF PIXIE ROSES
CONTRASTED WITH A FULL-SIZE
ROSE BLOOM

*Turn page for descriptions,
cultural suggestions, and prices.*

Miniature Roses

These wee Roses are among the most delightful and charming plants in the world. They are truly "Gems of the Garden". Miniature Roses are hardy, good-natured little imps that are easy to grow, long-blooming, and entirely satisfactory in every respect. They require no "fussing" or extra care and are as hardy as their full-sized relatives. You, your family, and your friends will find their daintiness irresistible. Even youngsters are excited about the tiny plants and blooms which, surely, must have come from the land of Elves and Fairies!

Miniature Roses are ideally suited for many spots in your garden. They will look especially well in your rock garden or when used as edgings for your beds or borders. Nothing is more lovely than the little red buds of Midget or Tom Thumb peeping over a rock. Or imagine the effect of a tidy, "perk" row of white Pixie or fragrant, blush pink Sweet Fairy lining one of your walks. These tiny Roses can be planted in groups with other small shrubs in your border or used in your patio, terrace, or "outdoor living room". They will delight you with their Winter bloom if you pot them in the Fall and let them rest outdoors until January. Then place the pots in a sunny window and watch the little foliage and flowers develop. However, they resent hot, dry air and also should not be kept indoors the year 'round. Some gardeners have designed and planted formal, Miniature Rose gardens outdoors which are just like the usual kinds except for size. Others have done the same and exhibited them very successfully at flower shows. Such an exhibit is pictured on the preceding page. Miniature Roses as cut flowers have myriads of uses in bouquets, "line arrangements", table decorations, and as "floral jewelry" and boutonnieres both for personal use and for flower show exhibits. There are dozens and dozens of ways you can use and enjoy these Elves and Fairies of the plant world. It's lots of fun finding new uses or varying the old!

The culture of these tiny Roses is remarkably simple. Just like the Hybrid Tea Roses, they require an open spot that receives sunlight most of the day. They are not suited to shaded locations because they become spindly and bloom poorly. Miniature Roses are not fussy about soil. They will thrive and give you hundreds of exquisite blooms from late Spring until frost if you plant them in a reasonably good loam that is well drained. You should water them moderately during the dry weather and remove faded blooms to encourage extra flowering and to keep the plants tidy. If you live in a mild climate or if your soil is very rich, a plant may occasionally send up an unusually strong shoot. Cutting this off about three inches above the ground will make it branch and your plant will not grow more than eight to twelve inches high. Although perfectly Winter hardy, Miniature Roses sometimes "burn" in very cold sections where there is little snow. A light mulch of evergreen boughs or other material will effectively protect the plants. In general give your Miniature Roses the same care as large Roses.

With these few simple cultural suggestions in mind you will find growing these "Gems of the Garden" a pleasure and the plants a never-ending source of delight.

SIX DISTINCTIVE AND LOVELY MINIATURE ROSES

ROSA *chinensis minima* (Roulettii)—This is the oldest and still one of the most beloved of Miniature Roses. Its true origin is a mystery. Although it belongs botanically to the Asiatic group of wild Roses, it was discovered many years ago in a Swiss village high in the Alps. This minute variety is hardy and ever-blooming. The little pink blossoms are only an inch across when open and the plants seldom exceed 6 to 8 inches in height. It is valued as a pot plant and for edgings. Plant 6 to 8 inches apart. Each 65c, three \$1.65, twelve \$6.50, twenty-five \$12.00.

The following varieties grow only 8 to 12 inches high and should be planted 7 to 10 inches apart.

***Midget** (Plant Patent No. 466)—The tiniest rose-red blooms imaginable! The vigorous little plants produce very double flowers over a long period and the fat, "saucy" buds are excellent for cutting. The stems make a compact, twiggy bushlet and are almost thornless. Each 75c, three \$1.90, twelve \$7.50, twenty-five \$13.75.

***Oakington Ruby**—An English variety which bears quantities of perfect miniature Roses from Spring 'til frost. The buds are rich crimson and open a bright ruby carmine. Oakington Ruby makes a particularly delightful edging for beds of large Roses or other plants. Each 65c, three \$1.65, twelve \$6.50, twenty-five \$12.00.

***Pixie** (Plant Patent No. 408)—This is the Fairy Queen of all the Miniature Roses. The tiny blossoms are the most double, often having upwards of 40 petals in each little flower. The blooms come continuously and are white with a faint pink flush in warm weather. During the cooler seasons they are an irresistible blush pink. No variety surpasses Pixie for miniature bouquets, decorations, or corsages. Each 75c, three \$1.90, twelve \$7.50, twenty-five \$13.75.

***Sweet Fairy** (Propagation Rights Reserved)—This is the newest of the miniatures. It is also the first with a true, rich, Rose fragrance. The very dainty, double blooms are dark pink in bud and open a lovely apple blossom pink. The dark green foliage makes a striking background for the long-lasting, one-inch flowers. Sweet Fairy holds its blooms erect and has stems an excellent length for cutting and arranging. Its delicate color, rich fragrance, and continuous blooming make it unusually attractive and valuable in the garden. Each \$1.25, three \$3.15, twelve \$12.50, twenty-five \$23.45.

***Tom Thumb** (Plant Patent No. 169)—This imp of a variety has been described as "a Red Rose bud the size of a grain of wheat, and a young plant you could cover with a coffee cup". The perfectly formed blooms are deep crimson in the bud. They become somewhat lighter as they open and finally a white eye appears in the heart of each beautiful flower. Tom Thumb is hardy, durable, and ever-blooming. It can be used in dozens of ways both indoors and out and should be included in every collection of Miniature Roses. Each 75c, three \$1.90, twelve \$7.50, twenty-five \$13.75.

READ BEFORE ORDERING!

Our Miniature Roses are all healthy, vigorous plants of blooming size. They are shipped from pots and we pay all transportation and insurance charges and, in addition, guarantee safe delivery on domestic orders.

Minimum order \$3:00: order may be entirely Miniature Roses or a combination of Miniature Roses and other plants. We shall appreciate your using the enclosed order blank. Please read "Ordering Is Easy" for other terms, conditions, and guarantees.

For warmer sections of the country like the West Coast, Gulf, and Southeastern states we recommend planting Miniature Roses in the Fall or Winter. Spring planting is best in the colder, more northerly states.

COLLECTIONS

Please Order by Number

COLLECTION 7A—3 Plants—\$2.00 postpaid.

One plant each: *chinensis minima*, Pixie, Tom Thumb.

COLLECTION 7B—3 Plants—\$2.35 postpaid.

One plant each of Midget, Pixie, and Sweet Fairy.

COLLECTION 7C—6 Plants—\$3.50 postpaid.

Three plants each of *chinensis minima* and Pixie.

Minimum order \$3.00.

saxton & wilson

Growers of distinctive hardy plants

maplewood, oregon

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We reserve the right to change shipping instructions when necessary.

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M.O. _____ P. _____

16

Order _____ Shp. _____

Ref. or Due _____

May We Substitute: Yes ☐ No ☐ See detailed instructions on reverse side.

PLEASE NOTE! You save because we pay ALL packing and transportation charges. When you mail us your order and remittance, you have only the pleasant anticipation of an excellent shipment of plants. You have no additional bothersome remittance for transportation when you receive your plants. The only exceptions are foreign shipments and orders for higher priced sizes of plants than those listed in our catalog. The transportation and packing charges on such shipments are billed at cost. We also guarantee safe delivery on all shipments (except overseas) through insurance or replacements. To save you expense and ourselves time and office work, we do not ship C.O.D. *No orders accepted for less than \$3.00.*

Quantity Price Reductions: Twelve plants of one variety for 10 times the price of one, six plants of one variety for 5 times the price of one.

Quantity	NAME OF PLANT	Price Per Plant	Amount	
			\$	
TOTAL AMOUNT TO ENCLOSE (or CARRY TO NEXT PAGE)			→	

(PLEASE COMPLETE ORDER ON OTHER SIDE)

Minimum Order \$3.00

ROSCOEA

ROSCOEA *cautleoides—A rare and choice fleshy-rooted plant from China with dark green, narrow leaves and Orchid-like blooms of exquisite, pale Primrose-yellow, several to each short spike. 2 ft. For moist, rich soils with good drainage and partial shade. Much admired in our gardens. Plant about 4 inches deep and mulch in cold climates. Spring delivery only. 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.

SALVIA—Sage

SALVIA (Sage)—A well-known group of hardy perennials, many somewhat shrubby, with aromatic foliage. The kinds below have showy flowers and will tolerate rather poor soil and considerable heat and drought. They are best massed in the sunny border where their bright flowers make a colorful display in Summer or Fall. Plant fully 15 to 18 inches apart in groups. The Sages are remarkably hardy and pest free.

azurea—Much like and fully as good as Pitcheri but the flowers are light blue, as clear as the autumn skies under which they bloom. A lovely, airy display late in the season. Winter and Spring delivery only. 60c and 85c.

Bertolonii—Large, dark green, wrinkled leaves in a basal rosette with 2 to 3 foot, upright stems of violet blue flowers. A rather new and different Sage for late Spring and early Summer bloom. 50c and 75c.

Pitcheri—Narrow, pointed leaves clothe the slender, 4 foot stems which carry open racemes of clear, deep blue flowers. The blossoms are produced freely over a long period in the Fall and are an amazingly intense, luminous shade of blue. In our opinion one of the ten best border perennials! Winter and Spring delivery only. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

superba (formerly *virgata nemorosa*)—A most attractive plant for the sunny border. Handsome rounded bushlets to 4 feet with woody stems heavily set with bold, conspicuously veined leaves. Numerous spikes of violet flowers clasped by purplish-red bracts appear in late Spring, creating a brilliant effect in combination with the rich foliage. The colorful bracts persist long after the flower petals have fallen and prolong the effectiveness of the plants many weeks. We recommend this hardy Salvia and agree with the many English gardeners who regard it so highly. 90c and \$1.25.



ROMNEYA COULTERI



ROSCOEA CAUTLEOIDES

SATUREJA—Savory

SATUREJA *montana (Winter Savory) — Rounded, aromatic bushes, to 15 inches, with soft lilac-colored flowers from late Summer to Fall. The linear leaves, small spiked flowers, and fragrance suggest the Thymes to which it is related. A hardy, easy edging or rock garden plant for sun and poor soils. 50c and 75c.

SAXIFRAGA—Saxifrage, Rockfoil

SAXIFRAGA *cuneifolia subintegra — Broad-spatulate leaves, up to 1½ inches long, dark green color, form neat rosettes, making broad mats. The white flowers, with a basal golden dot and pink specklings, create a misty effect in late Spring. 10 in. A distinct and interesting ground cover for woody soil in shaded, moist places. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.

***granulata fl.-pl.**—Kidney-shaped leaves, lobed and cleft, and frequently producing bulbils. Large, double white flowers on 6 to 9 inch stalks. This is a showy, bulbous Saxifrage for light shade and moist, peaty soil. Becomes dormant after flowering. Easy and a very attractive plant for mid-Spring bloom. Pots, 60c and 85c.

***H. S. Stokes**—One of the Mossy Saxifrages, which will stand more sun than the majority. Very compact habit, with much-cut, dark green leaves forming a solid mat. The flowers, bright carmine fading rosy-pink, are freely produced in mid-Spring. 6 in. Best in ordinary, moist soil in light shade. 50c and 75c.

***umbrosa primuloides**—Tiny, compact variety with wavy-edged, fat leaves in mounded rosettes. Loose showers of small, pink flowers on 8 inch stems in late Spring. Very useful in the shaded rock garden in crevices or as a ground cover. Peaty soil and moisture. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 85c.

Please Note—See "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden" for other Saxifrages.

FOR CALIFORNIANS . . .

If you have not received a shipment from us, you may not know that our plants are **healthy** and **clean**. California law strictly forbids entry of nursery stock infested with noxious weeds, insects, or diseases. Our plants have no difficulty passing these rigid inspections. You will discover that our varieties are **distinctive** hardy perennials. Many of them are not carried by other firms on the West Coast. With normal care these **sturdy** plants flourish on the Coast and in all sections where this type of stock is grown.



SALVIA PITCHERI
(See page 25)

SCABIOSA—Hardy Pincushion Flower

SCABIOSA caucasica—One of the most valuable, hardy border perennials with cool, frosty blooms, a long flowering period, and beautiful and lasting qualities as a cut flower. Shallow saucers of broad, fringed petals surround a lighter, crest-like cushion. The blooms are 2½ or more inches across and come in pleasing shades of dark to light lavender blue on straight, 1½ to 2 foot stems from early Summer to Fall. Plant in good, light loam and keep well watered during the Summer. Plant about 10 to 12 inches apart; remove dead flowers to encourage a long blooming period.

Blue Snowflake—This is the true plant with immense, flat blossoms to 3½ inches across on strong stems. The name aptly describes the beauty of the glorious, soft lavender blooms. We believe this variety is superior to all others available today in flower size and form and in hardiness! \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Houses Hybrids—Well known strain with medium sized flowers in many shades of bluish-lavender. Mixed shades only. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Please Note—We are offering the following selected seedlings which were marked while in bloom. They vary slightly in color but all have large flowers of excellent form and substance. They are definitely superior to Houses Hybrids.

Blue Snowflake Seedlings—Large, beautifully formed flowers in delicate shades of lavender blue. Mixed shades only. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.

Constancy Seedlings—Large, full flowers in shades of rich amethyst-blue. Mixed shades only. 75c and \$1.00.

White Shades—These are selected, large-flowered, ivory-white seedlings which are a big improvement over the old alba type. The blooms are rich and full and add distinction to any perennial border. New and very fine! 90c and \$1.25.

SEDUM—Stonecrop

SEDUM—The following species, except where noted, are sun loving plants, excellent for walls, flagstones, and dry banks. The majority are worth a place for the low carpets of richly-colored, fleshy leaves alone. Unless otherwise noted, they bloom during the late Spring and early Summer. The average catalog carries long lists of names and descriptions under Sedum, many of which are meaningless or misleading. We are not offering any of these common kinds. The following are distinct and rarely offered but are not difficult.

***Cape Blanco**—A very dwarf and compact form of spathulifolium, with rosettes of bluish-gray, powdered evergreen leaves in spreading mats. Above this radiate short sprays of golden stars on sturdy stems. A silver and gold effect which always brings "oh's" and ah's". Plant in a moist, peaty loam in light shade. Valuable in the crevice or wall or for carpeting small areas in the rock garden. Top-dress with gritty leafmold yearly. Late Spring. 3 in. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

***cauticolum**—A very rare species closely allied to Sieboldii, but blooming about 3 weeks earlier, and having flowers of a bright rosy-red. The slender stems are low arching, 6 to 8 inches long, clothed with glaucous leaves and terminating in a leafy, flat flower head. Being a cliff-dweller in its native habitat, it makes an ideal plant for the rock wall or crevice. Late Summer and early Fall. New and good. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

***Purdyi**—Flat, dark green rosettes of spoon-shaped leaves which produce red, thread-like runners with small plants at their tips. Bright yellow flowers against the evergreen foliage. Moist, leafmold soil in light shade. Late Spring. 2 in. Pots, 50c and 75c.

***Tatarinowii**—An herbaceous perennial species found in China at elevations of 10,000 feet. Pinkish flowers in dense heads on 6 inch stems in mid-Summer. Small, fleshy leaves, pale green and sharply toothed. Very rare. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

Please Note—See "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden" for an interesting, rare Sedum.



SCABIOSA CAUCASICA

SEMPERVIVUM—Hen and Chicks

SEMPERVIVUM (Hen and Chicks)—Familiar plants with variously colored, succulent rosettes, some hairy, which increase by sending out short runners with young plants at their tips. The color is most pronounced during the Winter and Spring. The flowers are not nearly so showy as the handsome rosettes. Especially valuable because they will grow on sunny, hot, dry rocks with little soil. Many kinds are offered in some catalogs, most of them much alike and of interest only to Sempervivum collectors. Below are a few distinctive sorts mostly not offered elsewhere.

***arachnoideum minus**—Very small, silvery, cobwebby rosettes with pink, starry flowers. Distinct. 50c and 75c.

***Hausmannii**—Probably a hybrid from the Tyrol. Medium-sized, reddish rosettes covered with very fine hairs. Rosy-red flowers on strong stems. 50c and 75c.

***rubicundum**—One of the largest and finest-colored of all Sempervivums. The broad leaves are somewhat downy, suffused with violet-red, the color being rather persistent. Scarce. 75c and \$1.00.

***spinulifolium**—Large rosettes, the leaves are long and rather slender, bristly tipped, and margined with fine hairs. An unusual, pale green sort. 75c and \$1.00.

***tectorum robustum**—The best colored of all with large rosettes, green tipped and glowing red at the heart. Striking and very different. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

SHORTIA—Oconee Bells

SHORTIA ***galacifolia**—A lovely little evergreen with glossy round leaves, turning red in Winter. Pearly, fringed, bell-shaped flowers in early Spring. For a shady, moist place with rich, woody, acid soil. 4 to 6 in. There is little disagreement amongst gardeners about this being the finest, all-around groundcover for shade. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

SIDALCEA—Prairie Mallow

SIDALCEA **Rose Queen**—A free-flowering border plant, forming neat clumps of attractive foliage from which arise numerous leafy stems with terminal spikes of satiny-rose flowers in mid- and late Summer. Full sun or light shade, with some water during the Summer. 3 to 5 feet. 60c and 85c.

SOLIDASTER—Yellow Aster

SOLIDASTER **luteus** (formerly **ASTER** **hybridus** **luteus**)—Reportedly a hybrid between **Solidago** and **Aster**. Countless, small yellow flowers in heads from mid-Summer until Fall. Narrow leaves thickly cover the slender, 2 to 3 foot stalks. A fine border perennial and cut flower for ordinary soil and sun. Very much in demand for use in bouquets because of its dainty habit, lovely color, and long-lasting qualities. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

TEUCRIUM—Germander

TEUCRIUM ***Chamaedrys**—A picturesque sub-shrub. Glossy, green, evergreen foliage and spikes of bright rose flowers from mid- to late Summer. Excellent for low hedges and border work as well as for evergreen effects in the rock garden. 12 to 18 in. Shear severely each year. Ordinary soil and sun or partial shade, very hardy. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***Chamaedrys prostratum**—Low-growing form, spreading into a dense mat about 6 inches high, making a very desirable groundcover for sun or light shade. Dark green foliage and lavender pink blooms in mid-Summer. Evergreen and easy. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.



SOLIDASTER LUTEUS



THALICTRUM KIUSIANUM

THALICTRUM—Meadow Rue

THALICTRUM ***kiusianum**—Dwarf creeping habit, the new growths dropping roots 3 to 4 inches from the parent plant. These then send up 6 inch stems which are crowded with fluffy lavender flowers all Summer. Makes a fine groundcover for shaded places, but loses its foliage in Winter. Good loam, peat or leafmold, and sand. One of the finest Asiatic plants imported in recent years. Hardy and very distinct from most dwarf plants. Pots, \$1.00.

THALICTRUM—Tall Kinds. Airy, elegant plants for the border or naturalizing. They have much-divided leaves resembling a Maidenhair Fern and tall stalks with feathery or open panicles of graceful, small blooms. Meadow Rues are hardy and easily grown in moderately rich, loamy soil which is moist but well drained. They thrive in full sun or light shade. Very attractive in flower arrangements, alone or combined with other flowers. Plant in groups or as specimens in the perennial border or wildflower garden; space fully 15 to 18 inches apart.

➤ **aquilegifolium**—Airy, graceful, hardy perennial with foamy, light purple flowers in late Spring and early Summer. The Columbine-like foliage makes this species doubly valuable both in the border and for cutting. 3 to 4 ft. 60c and 85c.

glaucum—Makes vigorous, long-lived clumps. Attractive, blue gray foliage and feathery clusters of yellow, fragrant flowers in early Summer. 4 to 5 feet or more. Valuable in the rear of the border. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Rochebrunianum—A recent introduction from the Orient which is sometimes called Lavender Mist. This species has proved entirely hardy. It is similar to and fully as good as the more familiar but tender **diptercarpum**. Pale violet "petals" enclose a tassel of sulphur-yellow stamens. Hundreds of these lovely, small blooms hang daintily at the end of wiry stems in mid-Summer. 4 to 5 ft. One of the finest border perennials. \$1.00 and \$1.25.



THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM



TROLLIUS BARRS STRAIN

THYMUS—Thyme

THYMUS (Thyme)—Very useful, fragrant, free-flowering plants, the creeping sorts being indispensable for carpeting hot, dry spots in the rock garden and also for stepping stone work, and both the creeping and sub-shrubby sorts invaluable for dry rock walls. They like a warm, sandy soil in full sun. The Thymes bloom mostly from late Spring to mid-Summer. Plant the bushy sorts about 1 foot apart, the creepers about 8 inches.

***ericaefolius**—Heath-like bronzy bushes, 6 to 8 inches high, with rosy-lavender flowers. Protect in cold climates. 50c and 75c.

***nitidus**—A sub-shrub, broad and rounded, with silvery-gray foliage and rosy-lilac flowers. 1 to 1½ ft. Distinct. 50c and 75c.

***vulgaris fragrantissimus**—Used for seasoning, etc. Shrubby species with gray foliage and lilac flowers, very fragrant. A tidy bushlet, valuable in the front of the shrub border as well as in the rock garden. 50c and 75c.

Serpilum (Mother of Thyme)—This species has given us countless horticultural varieties. Some of the most distinct and interesting are listed below.

***albus**—Tiny green leaves and white flowers in very close mats. 50c and 75c.

***Annie Hall**—Similar to and combines well with albus. Bright pink blooms on green carpets. 50c and 75c.

***coccineus**—The Crimson Thyme, one of the brightest colored, and has dark foliage. 3 in. 50c and 75c.

***lanuginosus Hails Variety**—Slightly less silvery than the old Woolly Thyme but much more free with its rosy-pink flowers. An improved variety for carpeting. 50c and 75c.

***Marschallianus**—A variety with distinctive foliage, dark green and clustered on the stem, and heads of lavender pink. 4 in. 50c and 75c.

TRADESCANTIA—Spiderwort

TRADESCANTIA—The Spiderworts are handsome herbaceous plants, dependably persistent and hardy in the garden. Erect stems bear large, brilliant-colored flowers through Summer and Fall. The following new varieties are not to be confused with the old types, the flowers of new introductions being again as large and in many new shades, 18 to 24 in. The narrow-bladed foliage is much like a Hemerocallis. The lovely blooms are borne in dense umbels, the three broad petals enclosing richly tinted, feathery stamens with golden tips. Tradescantias are easily grown in the border in ordinary soil with full sun or partial shade. These desirable, new sorts are still not so well known but should become very popular as they are more widely distributed. Plant about 12 inches apart in groups for a rich display.

Pauline—One of the most distinct colors, pale rosy-mauve. 75c and \$1.00.

Purple Dome—The deepest and richest of all. Glowing blue purple with brilliant golden stamens. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Blue Stone—A soft but rich, medium blue with contrasting stamens. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Iris Prichard—White flowers stained with azure blue and a blue and gold central tassel. 75c and \$1.00.

J. C. Wegelin—Light azure blue, a lovely, soft shade. 75c and \$1.00.

TROLLIUS—Globe Flower

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)—Showy, refined plants for the moist, lightly shaded border or pool-side planting. Colorful globe-shaped flowers on tall stems above very handsomely cut, rich green leaves. Require soil containing abundant leaf-mold, manure or peat moss and considerable water throughout Spring and Summer. Trollius are decorative cut flowers and in the border are long-lived and pest free. They bloom freely from mid-Spring to early Summer and sometimes again in the Fall. Space plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

Barrs Strain—A glorious new strain imported from England. Large, full globes, fine substance, and rich, clear colors from Buttercup-yellow to bright orange. Flowers are borne above the luxuriant foliage on stems to 3 feet in mid-Spring and often again in the Fall. Mixed colors only. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Goldquelle Hybrids—Nicely formed flowers in shades of light yellow, yellow, and orange. 2 ft. These provide abundant cut flowers at little cost. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

➤ **Ledebouri**—Valuable because of its late blooming habit and its rather cup-shaped blooms with their central tuft of colorful stamens. The plants are vigorous and reach 3 feet in favorable locations. The flowers vary from bright yellow to deep orange and make superb cut flowers. Mixed shades only. 75c and \$1.00.

Please Note—A dwarf Trollius is offered in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden".



RANUNCULUS MONTANUS
(See page 24)

OUR COLLECTION . . . THE WORK OF FIFTY YEARS

Much of the credit for starting and constantly improving our collection of rare plants should go to the former owners, Mr. Fred J. Borsch, and his father, the late Wm. Borsch. They pioneered in importing and growing rarities at a time when there was little interest in or knowledge about them amongst gardeners and commercial growers in this country. By making these plants available and supplying needed cultural information, they helped popularize this attractive form of gardening.

TUNICA—Coat Flower

TUNICA *Saxifraga fl.-pl.*—Miniature double Roses of bright carmine pink with deeper central shadings. The wiry, green, apparently leafless stems sprawl from a central tuft. A prolific and long-blooming hardy plant for Summer color in the wall or rock garden. 8 to 10 in. Sun and ordinary, well-drained soil. The Coat Flower resembles a small Baby's Breath and is invaluable for color in the rock garden during the Summer "problem" period. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.



TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI

VANCOUVERIA—Inside-Out Flower

VANCOUVERIA—Related to the Epimediums and take their place in our western coniferous woods. One of the prettiest and most useful of all American woodland foliage plants. The 3-parted leaves rise from a creeping rootstock, from 8 to 12 inches. The wiry running roots make large colonies which have the great merit of forming a perfect ground-cover which does not choke the forest flowers. They are very hardy and should be planted in shade in an acid and woody soil.

***parviflora**—A rare, evergreen species from southern Oregon. The irregular, bold leaves on wiry, reddish stems have a high gloss above and are bluish beneath. Open panicles of dainty, minute flowers in mid-Spring. Highly recommended. 75c and \$1.00.

VERONICA—Speedwell

VERONICA—Contains some of the most beautiful of our blue-flowering plants for the border and rock garden. Their foliage is clean and attractive and their spiked flowers are colorful. They require only a warm, sunny spot in ordinary soil with good drainage and usually respond with more flowers when the faded ones are removed. Plant the dwarf kinds about 8 inches apart, the tall sorts about 12 to 15 inches.

***armena**—Trailing habit, with finely cut foliage and sky-blue flowers much of the Summer. One of the daintiest and still "easy to grow" Veronics we have. 4 in. 50c and 75c.



VERONICA MARITIMA SUBSEPALIS

Blue Spire—A recent introduction with glorious, dark blue spikes on 2 to 2½ foot stems. The foliage is a rich, somewhat shiny green and the plants are bushy. A wonderful, hardy border perennial for early and mid-Summer bloom. Each 60c, three \$1.60, six \$3.00; large size, each 85c.

Crater Lake Blue—Possibly a hybrid of maritima subsepalis. Slightly hairy foliage in a rather compact mound and slender spikes of the most intense "Crater Lake" blue in late Spring and early Summer. The plants in bloom measure only 1½ to 2 feet high and are excellent for edgings, the front of borders, or large rock gardens. Highly recommended! 90c and \$1.25.

***incana nana**—Neat clumps of silvery-gray foliage and 8 to 12 inch spikes of deep blue flowers from late Spring to mid-Summer. Blue and silver, a pretty combination. 50c and 75c.

maritima (longifolia) subsepalis—A noble 2 to 3 foot plant for the sunny border. Tall, stiff spikes of closely-set flowers which are an exquisite royal blue. The plants bloom heavily in mid-Summer and scattered thereafter. The foliage is crinkly and clean, dark green, contrasting well with the flowers. This is one of the handsomest of all blue-flowered plants and is among the top ten border perennials. Each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; large size, each \$1.00.

VIOLA—Violet

VIOLA—Miscellaneous Kinds. The majority of these prefer a lightly shaded location and a gritty, well drained soil containing ample humus. The exceptions are noted.

***eizanense**—A very rare Japanese species, with cut leaves and beautiful, fragrant, white flowers. Woodland soil and a little shade. The large flowers appear on dark stalks over a period of weeks in mid- and late Spring. 6 to 8 in. Protect lightly in very cold sections. 50c and 75c.

***Jooi**—Dwarf and compact species from the limestones of Transylvania, making a mound of lilac pink flowers in early Spring, before the leaves appear. Usually blooms again in the Fall. 3 in. The blooms are fragrant and the foliage is dark green. Self-sows and is excellent for the wildflower garden. 50c and 75c.



VIOLA ODORATA ROYAL ROBE

VIOLA—Continued

- ***pedata** (var. bicolor) — (Birds Foot Violet) — An eastern and mid-western native with finely cut foliage and large two-colored flowers in mid-Spring. The upper petals are dark, velvety violet and the lower ones pale lilac. 3 in. Give a sandy, acid soil and a little shade. 50c and 75c.
- ***pedata lineariloba**—Similar to the above in habit and culture but the leaf segments are narrower and the flowers are solid lilac lavender. 50c and 75c.

VIOLA—Sweet Violet

VIOLA odorata (Sweet Violet)—Familiar, lovely flowers with great sentimental appeal. These cheerful plants are easily grown in ordinary soil but grow and look best in a rich, loamy soil with light shade and considerable moisture. They all make a solid carpet and have long been used as a ground-cover. The fragrant, single or double blooms of many shades are produced abundantly in late Winter in warm sections and during the Spring in colder areas. They make charming miniature bouquets. The varieties below offer a wide selection of the best kinds. It is probably the largest nursery collection in this country. We send only vigorous, young plants!

Please Note—We have withdrawn several varieties temporarily in order to propagate them. As soon as sufficient plants are available, we shall offer them again.

Double Russian—An old double variety but still the best, deep, violet-colored kind. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.

Princess of Wales—A long-stemmed, large-flowered, deep purple which is especially good for cutting. 50c.

Rosina—Very hardy and fragrant. A charming new color, best described as a combination of pink and rose shades. 50c.

Royal Robe—The blossoms, which are a lustrous shade of deep violet blue, are delicately fragrant and open flat like a Pansy or Viola. It has large leaves and is very robust. Unbelievably large for a Sweet Violet. New. 60c.

semperflorens—This is the Perpetual Flowering Sweet Violet. It produces medium sized flowers off and on all year. Deep blue purple, fragrant, and hardy. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50.

Vilmoriniana (sulphurea)—Probably the rarest of the Sweet Violets. Rather leafy plants but the abundant apricot blooms, touched violet on the back, are unique and charming. Rarely offered. \$1.00.

ZAUSCHNERIA—Rock Fuchsia

ZAUSCHNERIA *californica—An excellent plant for warmer sections of the country. Colorful and useful in rock walls, large rock gardens, or the front of borders where the sprawling stems can display their gray, downy, narrow foliage and brilliant scarlet, tubular flowers. 1 to 1½ ft. Will tolerate extreme heat and drought when established but must have a sunny, well-drained spot. One of our brightest plants from mid-Summer through the Fall. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

***californica splendens**—Much like the above but more hardy and with green leaves. The scarlet blooms are also Fuchsia-like and almost cover the plants. Recommended for "difficult" places. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

JOIN THE AMERICAN ROCK GARDEN SOCIETY



CAMPANULA GARGANICA



AUBRIETA LAVENDER QUEEN

The American Rock Garden Society is the answer to a widespread demand for an authoritative national organization to coordinate and direct the pronounced interest that had become manifest in rock gardening and rock garden plants. It attempts to deal intelligently with rock gardening as it is carried on under varying climatic and other conditions to be found in different

parts of the country; this is made possible through the medium of Regional Groups, each organized as a separate unit under the leadership of a regional chairman, directing its own activities to a large degree but closely affiliated with the national organization. Dues, \$3.50 per year; illustrated Bulletin sent free to members. Address communications to **Arthur H. Osmun, 57 Sandford Ave., Plainfield, N. J.**

Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Home Garden

WOODY PLANTS

The Less Difficult Dwarf Shrubs and Conifers.

►► New Listing—A Distinctive Plant Not Offered By Us Previously!

*Dwarf Plants Used Mostly in Rock Gardens and Similar Locations

BRUCKENTHALIA—Balkan Heath

BRUCKENTHALIA **spiculifolia* (Balkan Heath) — A most dainty and charming miniature Heath, making mats of close brilliant green fur, which is covered with small, bell-shaped flowers of pink during early Summer. 6 to 8 in. Very hardy but mulch to protect the foliage in cold climates. Requires an acid, peaty soil and sun or very light shade. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

CALLUNA—Scotch Heather, Ling

CALLUNA (Heather or Ling) — There is only one species of Calluna, vulgaris, but its named varieties are many. They require a lime-free soil, which is not stiff and liable to cake, for their fine, thread-like roots cannot traverse such a medium. The addition of peat moss and sand to such soil is necessary. They do not like a rich soil. That causes them to become gross in habit, unnatural in appearance, and poor in flower. They are inveterate sun-worshippers, but in hot, dry climates thrive in situations where they receive some light shade during the hottest part of the day.

Few races of plants or shrubs present such a clean sheet of exemption from insects and diseases. Although Heathers are perfectly hardy in cold climates, it is wise to avoid Winter burning by covering the plants lightly with conifer boughs or some other loose mulch. The plants should be pruned in late Winter or early Spring. Heathers have tiny, scale-like, overlapping leaves and numerous small flowers in racemes. They bloom in mid- and late Summer and are much used in rock gardens or shrub borders or as edgings. The evergreen foliage is most attractive all year.

***Camla Variety**—Compact rounded bushlets with dark green foliage and very double, lavender pink flowers. 12 to 18 in. This and the other double varieties are great improvements over the old, single types. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***County Wicklow**—Much like Camla but more dwarf and compact. Tight mounds with dense protruding "spikes" of double, lilac pink blooms. 1 ft. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***Foxii** (sometimes listed as Foxii nana)—The tiniest of the tiny Callunas, looking like a ball of dark green moss. Isolated plants maintain themselves for years in this rounded cushion form, but planted several close together, they form a dark green carpet, studded with purple-pink flowers. 4 to 6 in. Pots, 75c.

***J. H. Hamilton**—The best of the doubles. A soft, deep pink which is both pleasing and showy. Fine foliage on slender twigs making tidy plants to 1 foot high and much more across. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

***Mrs. H. E. Beale**—The largest and most robust with more open growth and long, slender stalks of double pink flowers. 1½ to 2 ft. Lovely as a cut flower and lasts well in water. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

CISTUS—Rock Rose

CISTUS (Rock Rose)—Wonderful shrubs for dry, sunny places and poor soils. The Rock Roses are greatly magnified Sun Roses (*Helianthemums*) in appearance but, unfortunately, are not hardy in cold climates. Their pleasing, evergreen foliage and huge, colorful blooms always cause excited comments. Rock Roses are easily grown and permanent. They bloom in late Spring and early Summer and are valuable additions to the shrub border. The low-growing kinds are very useful in the large rock garden or for covering barren slopes.



CALLUNA VULGARIS MRS. H. E. BEALE

laurifolius—One of the hardiest Cistus, with large, dark green leaves and immense, cup-shaped, white flowers from 2½ to 3 inches across. This handsome, broad-leaved evergreen is attractive throughout the year. 5 ft. or more. Pots, 75c.

villosus—A compact kind, very broad, to 3 feet. The foliage and stems are somewhat hairy and the leaves are conspicuously veined. Large, showy blooms of rose, yellow blotched at the base. Pots, 75c.

villosus prostratus—Much like the species in appearance but with smaller, crinkled leaves and large, snowy-white blossoms with golden centers. The plants are dwarf and spreading, 1 to 1½ feet high and a yard or more across. A lovely, rare evergreen for rock gardens in warm climates. Pots, \$1.00.

CONIFERS

CONIFERS — The true dwarf conifers (narrow-leaved evergreens) are offered by few nurseries and have been overlooked by most gardeners in this country. In recent years increasing interest is being shown in their use.

Dwarf conifers are available in countless forms with endless variations in habits of growth, colors, and textures. They are very slow growing, permanent, need little if any pruning, and are attractive throughout the year. Few sights are more cheering on a cold Winter day than the Summer green of a huddled conifer peering from its outlining burden of new-fallen snow. There are varieties of iron-clad hardiness as well as others, not so hardy, for milder cli-

CONIFERS—Continued

mates. They mostly are not fussy about soil, requiring ordinary good loam, reasonable drainage, and a moderate amount of moisture. Almost without exception they need full sun or, at least, an open sky above them if near tall trees or buildings.

Rock gardens usually need the stabilizing and unifying influence of woody, evergreen plants. Dwarf conifers fill this need admirably, creating informal, natural effects so typical of the high alpine country and Nature's rock gardens. These conifers are also indispensable for dwarf hedges (clipped or natural), foundation plantings that do not grow out of bounds, and specimen or accent plants in formal areas such as terraces and patios. May we emphasize again that the conifers we offer are naturally very slow-growing plants and not just young plants of 100 foot forest trees.

Please Note—Our dwarf conifers are sent from pots, if small, or balled and burlapped, if they are larger sizes from the field. The figures for sizes are given in inches, height by spread (ex.—10x6). They are based on average plants of a given age and allowance must be made for natural variations. All prices are postpaid to your door, thereby eliminating the fuss and bother to you of remitting for transportation after the plants have been delivered! Conifers are dug and shipped only during the cooler, more moist seasons, mid-Fall to mid-Spring.

CHAMAECYPARIS—Dwarf Hinoki Cypress

CHAMAECYPARIS *obtusa nana—One of the most dwarf and compact conifers. Requires 15 years or so to attain a height and width of about 15 inches. Attractive, overlapping tier of dark green foliage "fans". Mulch lightly in severe climates to prevent burning. Pots, \$1.00; field, 4x3, \$2.00.

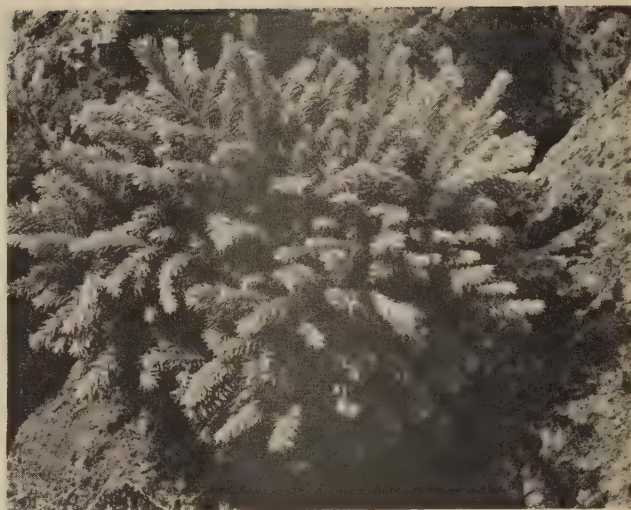
JUNIPERUS—Juniper

JUNIPERUS communis compressa—An upright, exceedingly dense, prickly Juniper with blue-gray foliage. A real dwarf, making very slender, columnar specimens, not over 2½ feet high by 6 inches across at the base in two decades. An exclamation point in the garden. Put in a protected, sunny spot in cold climates to avoid Winter wind burn. Pots, \$1.00.

***communis saxatilis**—A very dwarf form found on Mt. Hood and propagated from the original plant. Very slow-growing, seldom reaching more than one foot in height and a few feet across in time. Intense blue-gray foliage throughout the year. A dense plant of such vivid color it always attracts attention. Very hardy. Pots, 75c; field, 3x4, \$1.00.

PICEA—Spruce

PICEA glauca conica—A pale, grayish-green cone of rather soft needles. Our two old specimens of probably some 20 odd years are only 5 feet high. This handsome Spruce is the



PICEA ABIES PROCUMBENS

most popular in our collection. Entirely hardy but must be protected from Winter sun and wind in cold sections. Pots, \$1.00; field, 6x4, \$1.50.

Abies (excelsa)—There are many dwarf forms and varieties of the Norway Spruce. We have selected a few of the most distinct, interesting, and useful. These give, perhaps, the most characteristic "mountain" appearance to the rock garden. They are as attractive in mid-winter as in Summer and when the fresh, light-colored, new growth is contrasted with the old in Spring, the plants are as colorful as many flowers. Hardy and will flourish indefinitely, some specimens are known to be nearly a century old.

***nidiformis**—One of the most interesting, with bright green, shiny needles and rigid, brownish stems terminating in noticeable clusters of brown buds. The oldest plant in our collection is roundish but pleasantly irregular, 2½ feet high by 4 feet across. Pots, \$1.00; field, 4x3, \$1.50.

***procumbens**—This variety is the most symmetrical and darkest green. The stiff branchlets seem to radiate from the center, producing a broadly rounded plant. Our oldest specimen, about 25 years, 1½ feet by 3 feet. Pots, \$1.25.

***repens**—The name describes this distinctive kind. A more open and sparsely branched conifer with a spreading habit. The brownish twigs are sharply contrasted with the green needles. Particularly effective when planted beside a large rock. Our specimen stock plant is 2 feet high and 3 feet across. Pots, \$1.00; field, 5x7, \$1.50.



PART OF OUR DWARF CONIFER DISPLAY

CONVOLVULUS—Morning Glory

CONVOLVULUS *Cneorum—Intensely silvery leaves and large white flowers, fading pink, produced in early Summer. Full sun and light soil with Winter protection in cold climates. A handsome, small bush to 2 feet. Not invasive! Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

COTONEASTER

COTONEASTER *Dammeri (humifusa)

—An essential creeping shrub for the rock garden. A perfectly prostrate species with bright, evergreen foliage and coral-red berries. Especially valuable for carpeting dry, sunny banks. Hardy and durable. Pots, 50c; field, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***horizontalis variegata**—A very compact and slow-growing variety with small leaves of green, pink, and white, which makes a very pretty effect over rocks and ledges. An uncommon deciduous shrub with gracefully arching stems. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

DABOECIA—Irish Bell Heath

DABOECIA *cantabrica (polifolia) — (Irish Bell Heath) — These are showy, evergreen shrubs to 1½ feet with small, shiny, dark green leaves and large, inflated bells, nodding, in terminal racemes. The plants start blooming in late Spring and continue until Fall. Daboecias are colorful in masses in the rock garden, shrub border, or when used as edgings. They require a typical "ericaceous" soil, acid peat (or leafmold), light loam, and sand. They will tolerate some shade but do best in full sun, except in the hottest climates. Somewhat tender in very cold sections, so prune in early Winter and mulch with a light material.

***alba**—Large white bells over especially dark foliage. A favorite with those who enjoy an outstanding, dwarf shrub. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

***atropurpurea** (formerly rosea) — Rich, purplish-crimson bells, longer and narrower than the others. A much brighter color than the common species. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

***multiflora**—Palest pink, a distinctive new shade in this group of valuable shrubs. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

DAPHNE—Garland Flower

DAPHNE *Cneorum (Rock Daphne) — Evergreen foliage and crowded heads of fragrant, bright pink flowers during mid- and late Spring. Dwarf, from 8 to 12 inches high, but often from 18 to 30 inches across. Should be sheared to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground every two years to obtain best results. Either full sun or light shade, in soil not too light, but with good drainage. Particularly effective when planted where the stems can trail over rocks. Pots, 75c.



DAPHNE CNEORUM

ERICA—Heath

ERICA (Heath) — The Heaths are evergreen, compact, low-growing shrubs, which are extremely useful in the border, rock garden or as edgings. The needle-like, small foliage is densely arranged around the wiry stems, and either in full bloom or in mid-Winter the plants are very attractive. Give either full sun or light shade and a lime-free soil. Any good garden loam with plenty of peat or leafmold and some moisture during the Summer is satisfactory. The Heaths are very hardy but their evergreen foliage sometimes burns in very cold sections unless lightly mulched. Trim the Winter and Spring blooming (carnea) types as soon as the flowers have faded and the Summer flowering (cinerea and vagans) kinds in late Fall or early Winter. One of the most attractive groups of dwarf shrubs, pest-free and giving quantities of bloom for the slight care they require. We offer a distinctive selection of the better and less common kinds.

Winter Heath

Note—The carnea varieties are 10 inches or more high and bloom from mid-Winter to early Spring, depending on the kind and climate.

***carnea King George**—The first to bloom and a pleasant rosy-pink. \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.75.

***carnea Ruby Glow**—A rather new variety making robust, spreading plants with finer foliage. Deep rosy-pink, approaching crimson, in mid-season. \$1.25 and \$1.75.



DABOECIA CANTABRICA ALBA

***carnea Springwood White**—An outstanding form of carnea, with large ivory-white flowers and rich brown, protruding anthers in mid-season. Blooms very heavily and is more spreading. An excellent groundcover. Large size, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

***carnea Vivellii**—The last of the carneas to bloom. Broadly mounded habit and very dark, bronzy-green foliage. The flowers are the deepest of all, almost crimson. Distinctive and fine. \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00.

Twisted Heath

Note—The cinereas reach 1 foot or more in height and vagans 1½ feet or more. They bloom from early Summer to Fall, depending on the variety and climate.

***cinerea**—A twisted and much-branched shrub with light purple, bell-shaped flowers clustered near the tips of the upright branches. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

***cinerea atrorubens**—A densely sprawling little shrub with brilliant crimson bells. Bright and gay in the rock garden. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

***cinerea C. D. Eason**—A dwarf and compact carpet, deeper green, and somewhat earlier, vivid crimson flowers in dense, upright clusters. A rather recent introduction and, we think, the best of its color. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

***cinerea fulgida** (coccinea)—Lighter crimson and more upright but the same profuse bloom. \$1.25 and \$1.75.



ERICA CINEREA C. D. EASON



HELIANTHEMUM

HELIANTHEMUM—Sun Rose

HELIANTHEMUM (Sun Rose)—Showy, small, semi-evergreen shrubs, for planting in walls and dry banks. Their only requirements are a warm soil and full sun, with a severe shearing after they are through blooming to prevent them from becoming straggly. The plants naturally grow from 4 to 12 inches, depending on the kind. In severe climates a light mulch protects the foliage. Sun Roses are very free-blooming and bright. They are colorful masses in late Spring and early Summer, with a few flowers later.

- ***Apricot**—Large rosy-peach blooms with an orange center. Prostrate and creeping with shiny foliage. 5 in. 50c and 75c.
- ***Ben Ledi**—Large flowers of crimson lake, a striking new color, originated in England. 60c and 85c.
- ***Ben Nevis**—An English introduction, tawny-orange with a deep rust scarlet center. Good. 60c and 85c.
- ***Boule de Feu**—A double-flowering deep red. An old favorite. 50c and 75c.
- ***Brunette**—Neat habit and flowers of pale, dusty-red with a deep, brownish-scarlet central ring. 50c and 75c.
- ***Burnt Orange**—Shiny and creeping, to 3 inches, and semi-double, tawny-orange blooms with a yellow center. Useful groundcover. 50c and 75c.
- ***Buttercup**—A fine, clear golden yellow. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.
- ***Double Yellow**—Double flowers of citron-yellow. 50c and 75c.
- ***Jock Scott**—Upright habit with dark green foliage and large flowers of tomato-red, a very unusual shade, from England. 60c and 85c.
- ***Wendels Rose**—Very silvery-gray foliage and warm pink blooms. A good, old variety. 50c and 75c.
- ***Wisley Primrose**—Primrose-yellow flowers and glistening gray foliage. A lovely combination. 50c and 75c.

LAVANDULA—Lavender

LAVANDULA officinalis (vera or spica)—The true Lavender with sweetly aromatic foliage. Silvery, small, evergreen shrubs with narrow leaves and slender spikes of small lavender flowers in early and mid-Summer. 2 ft. or more. Ordinary soil in full sun. Attractive in the border or as clipped edgings. The dried flowers long used in sachet. 50c and 75c.

***officinalis Munstead Dwarf**—Compact strain with very silvery-gray, fragrant foliage and lavender blooms. Useful in certain locations, such as the rock garden, where the ordinary type is too large. Very hardy. 75c and \$1.00.

ROSA—Miniature Rose

See separate Miniature Rose Section in center of catalog.

ROSMARINUS—Rosemary

ROSMARINUS officinalis (Rosemary)—An excellent, sturdy, upright shrub cultivated for centuries as a culinary herb. Bushy and evergreen, with aromatic, narrow foliage, dark green and shining above, white beneath. Small lilac blue flowers in the axils of the upper leaves in Summer. Requires an ordinary soil in full sun and will stand drought. Prune severely every year in late Fall, protect in severe climates from sun and wind burn. We recommend this decorative, old-fashioned shrub for background planting, hedges, and the like. 50c and 75c; specimens \$2.50.

SANTOLINA—Lavender Cotton

SANTOLINA *Chamaecyparissus (Lavender Cotton)—A shrubby, evergreen perennial with sweet-smelling, delicate, silver-white foliage and small yellow flowers borne in roundish heads in mid-Summer. 1½ ft. Hardy and indestructible in sunny, dry soils. Prune yearly in late Fall. Makes attractive edgings or glistening silver masses in the border or large rock garden. 50c and 75c; specimens, \$2.00.

VACCINIUM—Blueberry, Cranberry

VACCINIUM *Vitis-idaea—Pretty, evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green leaves and white or pink, open bells followed by very large, red berries which are edible and made into jelly. A refined, upright shrub, to 1 foot, for moist, acid, peaty soil in a cool, sunny spot or light shade. This is one of the handsomest, dwarf, evergreen shrubs and is often used as a groundcover. It blooms during the Summer and frequently has flowers and berries at the same time. Pots, each 75c, three \$2.00, six \$3.75; field, specimens, each \$2.00 and \$2.50.

***Vitis-idaea minus** (Mountain Cranberry)—A rare, miniature variety of the preceding with pinker flowers. The shining foliage makes a marvelous groundcover for small areas. An evergreen of the highest quality and not difficult in moist, woodsy soils. You will not be disappointed with the lovely Mountain Cranberry. Pots, each \$1.00, three \$2.75, six \$5.00; field, specimens, each \$2.50 and \$3.00.



VACCINIUM VITIS IDAEA, LIGNON BERRY



Dusk at Mt. Baker, Washington.

Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Collector's Garden

WE HAVE separated the more rare and difficult plants from the more easily grown types. The following plants are mostly for use in the rock, scree, or intimate shade garden which is carefully constructed and receives constant attention. Not all of them are difficult to grow, but some are. We feel that it is wiser to mention this than to pretend any gardener, anywhere, can grow these rarities. They are being grown successfully by experienced gardeners in most sections of the country, so we know it is possible.

Our collection is the result of many years of painstaking work and offers numerous desirable and worthwhile species and varieties, many not available elsewhere. It includes plants from all over the world. Our own mountains, as well as the "Eaves of the World" in distant China and Tibet, are represented. As many of you know, collectors have endured years of hardships and dangers in plant exploration. A few, notably the famous Farrer, have died on these hazardous trips. It is little wonder that many of us are fascinated by these bits of vegetation from remote crags and peaks. Even the rarities which grow in more accessible places and do not possess as exciting histories appeal to the enthusiastic collector.

Growing rare plants, especially rock garden and alpine plants, is an ever-spreading hobby. It requires skill and much patience. Books supply some of the necessary information but most of it must be learned by experience. This makes the hobby continuously adventurous and interesting. Although we, perhaps, have had more experience than some of you, we still have failures! So do not feel discouraged if you cannot grow a plant on the first attempt. The satisfaction of growing and blooming a rare plant

after several seasons of trying is great. The beauty of many of these wee gems is out of all proportion to their size. All this, no doubt, is an old story to the inveterate collector but, judging from our correspondence, the "beginner" needs all the help and encouragement we can give. Whether you have had years of experience or are just starting, we welcome letters telling of your successes and failures. We enjoy helping you when we can and appreciate the valuable information you often send us. We cannot always answer your letters as promptly as we would like during the rush seasons, but we answer them as soon as possible.

The demand for most "collector's" plants is irregular and production costs are high, so it is not feasible to maintain large stocks of them. We grow a limited number each year and try to have some of each kind always available. Sometimes late in the season stocks are "sold out" and, in that case, we ask your indulgence. We urge you to order as early as possible! Occasionally you may need an unusually large number of one species or variety listed in this section. When we cannot supply them from the stock at hand, we are happy to propagate and grow the required number on receipt of an order from you.

ADONIS **amurensis*—Many petaled, 2 inch yellow flowers which begin to open close to the ground before the finely cut foliage expands but eventually reaching 8 to 10 inches. Late Winter and Early Spring. Deep, rich soil, sun or light shade. Fall delivery when dormant. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

ANDROMEDA **polifolia compacta* (Dwarf Bog Rosemary)—An evergreen shrub with narrow, bluish-green leaves, rolled under along the margins, and white powder on the young branches and underside of the foliage. Handsome nodding clusters of large, pink, urn-shaped flowers at the tips of the branches from mid-Spring to early Summer. This is a compact, bushy variety only 12 inches tall. Plant in rather moist, acid, peaty soil in light shade. This and the following are distinctive shrubs for the rock garden and require similar culture. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

**polifolia montana*—A compact, bushy variety with graceful, arching stems. The young stems and foliage are bluish-gray and bear pink bells. 1 to 1½ ft. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

**polifolia nana*—Rather open plants with slender, creeping stems. Greener foliage and deeper rosy urns. 12 to 15 in. A different sort. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

ANDROSACE—This genus includes the choicest of alpine plants and should be in every collection. While all are hardy, some require special treatment. The following are all fairly easy, requiring only a deep, cool soil, well-drained. Plenty of stone chips in and on the soil will aid in giving both the drainage and cooling effect. Light, dappled shade or a northern exposure is best in most parts of the country.

**carnea Lageri*—Small rosettes of dark green foliage, very compact, and umbels of bright pink flowers on 2 to 3 inch stems. Mid-Spring. Prefers a little shade. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

**sarmentosa Chumbyi*—Tight, silvery, furry rosettes with short-stemmed heads of rose colored flowers. Spreads by short stolons and soon fills a crevice or pocket. Good and not difficult. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

**sempervivoides*—Compact, leafy rosettes of smooth green leaves producing heads of rose-colored flowers on stiff 3 inch stems. A tidy spreading rarity from the Himalayas. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

ANEMONOPSIS **macrophylla*—A rare and valuable plant for the partially shaded border with rich, deep loam. The lovely, waxy-crystalline, nodding flowers, lavender with darker shadings, are borne above the very attractive foliage on 3 foot stems in mid- and late Summer. Much like a very refined *Anemone japonica*. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

ANTHEMIS **Biebersteiniana*—A rare treasure of foliage and flowers from the mountains of Asia Minor. Spreading tufts of silvery, finely cut foliage bearing 6 inch stems of deep golden Daisies. Sharp drainage and a warm, sunny exposure. Late Spring. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

ARABIS **androsacea*—A compact plant from Taurus, forming clumps of neat rosettes, reminiscent of those of *Androsace villosa*, with a silver-silky covering of hairs. This species requires sharper drainage and we advise a generous application of crushed rock or gravel for top-dressing. White flowers but much more valuable for foliage. 2 in. 75c and \$1.00.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS **media*—Hybrids of *uva-ursi* and *columbiana* making procumbent, much-branched bushlets to 2 feet wide and from 1 to 2 feet high and clothed with grayish or green leaves. White or pale pink flowers, followed by red berries, in terminal racemes. Something new for dry, stony soils, in full sun. Very attractive, early Spring blooming, evergreen shrublets. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.50.

**nummularia*—Grows into small bushes seldom exceeding a foot in height. Very small leaves, shining green, with dainty pink to white flowers and red berries. Any good soil, on the acid side and light shade. Protect the foliage with a mulch of evergreen boughs. Mid-Spring. Pots, 75c.

ASTER **Forrestii*—A colorful dwarf Aster from Tibet. Full, 2 inch flowers of long, violet rays with a warm orange center, over tufts of rich green leaves. Well-drained soil with ample humus and very light shade. 6 in. Early Summer. 75c and \$1.00.

BETULA *nana*—This dwarf Birch of the northern and Arctic regions makes a fine and lacy little bush, not more than 3 or 4 feet high, and as much across. Very decorative, round leaves, evenly toothed. A rare and slow-growing, deciduous shrub. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.75 and \$2.50.

BOYKINIA **Jacobsii*—One of the most brilliant of the Saxifrages. The compact mounds of neatly overlapped, deep green foliage are covered with masses of bright rose pink flowers on 6 inch stems, during mid- and late Spring. Give it light shade and a loose soil with plenty of humus and rock chips. Very rare. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.



CAMPANULA LASIOCARPA

CAMPANULA *arvatica—Rarity from the limiest crevices and scree in Spain. Forms wide mats from which rise slender 2 to 4 inch stems with lovely violet stars. A very stony soil, with leafmold and lime in a lightly shaded place. Summer. Very rare and lovely. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

***betulaefolia**—As the name indicates, it has open rosettes of Birch-like foliage which are practically evergreen in mild climates. Trailing stems with pinkish buds, opening into large white bells in late Spring and early Summer. Loose, well-drained soil in very light shade. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

***dasyantha**—Forms tufts like *Allionii* but that the long narrow leaves are sharply toothed. The broad bells of lavender blue, large and solid as in *Raineri*, but bearded outside with a fluff of fine hairs, come singly on slender 3 inch stems in early Summer. Stony, open soil. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

► ***lasiocarpa**—This amazing Arctic Bellflower is very rare in cultivation. We are offering the American form which has larger blooms than the Asiatic type. The huge, up-turned bells in late Spring are lavender blue and deliciously fragrant. The foliage is small and a shiny, dark green. Plant in the scree, preferably in a crevice facing north. The soil should be gritty, open, and well-drained. A chip mulch is desirable. 2 to 4 in. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

***Piperi**—Rare species from the Olympic Mountains of Washington. Distinctive, shining, Holly-like foliage, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, forming neat rosettes. Large, open, blue flowers on 2 inch stems. For crevices, in stony soil with humus, east or north exposure. A great rarity which challenges the collector. Pots, \$1.50.

***Stansfieldii**—A very rare and lovely hybrid with short, hairy leaves and 4 to 6 inch branches ending in pendant bells of soft, warm violet. The demand for this variety is far greater than the supply. Mid-Summer. Light shade and open, gritty soil with humus and chips, both in and on the soil. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

CASSIOPE *Mertensiana—Western native, alpine Heath with slender branches clothed in scale-like foliage, with numerous, nodding, white bells in mid-Summer. An emerald-green shrub for light, cool shade and an acid mixture of leafmold, peat, and sand. 6 to 8 in. Mulch in Winter to protect foliage. Pots, 75c and \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

CEANOTHUS *prostratus—One of Oregon's best dwarf shrubs for the rock garden. Makes creeping mats of evergreen, Holly-like foliage, the leaves being less than one inch long and rather narrow. Covered in early Spring with dainty heads of lilac blue flowers. Requires an open soil with considerable organic matter and protection from burning sun and wind. Very hardy but needs a light Winter mulch to protect the evergreen foliage. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

CHAMAECYPARIS *obtusajuniperoides—Fascinating Tennis Ball Cypress that originated in the W. H. Rogers Nurseries of Bassett, Southampton, England. Our 20-year-old specimen is not over 6 inches any way you measure it. We have propagated this rarity and have a few to offer. Protect in cold climates. Pots, \$1.50.

***obtusissima** (Golf Ball Cypress)—An even tinier conifer than the Tennis Ball Cypress listed above. It is also from England and probably the most dwarf in existence. Our specimen, some 20 years old, is 3 inches across and 2 inches high, growing about 1/8 of an inch a year. Tiny, rigid, interlaced branches of bright, glossy green making a broad, rounded ball. Probably not hardy in cold climates without protection. Pots, \$1.50.

CLINTONIA *Andrewsiana—A very rare native of southern Oregon, in deep, cool woods, and the showiest of the group. Clumps of glossy foliage and loose heads of rosy-red flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems in late Spring followed by berries of a brilliant blue. Best in rather heavy soils rich in leafmold. A rare and beautiful woodlander. Fall delivery only. 75c and \$1.00.

COLUTEOCARPUS *reticulatus—Rounded, dense tufts of stiff, toothed leaves. Heads of four-petaled, soft lavender flowers on short stems in very early Spring. 3 in. Sunny, light soil with good drainage. Rarely offered but easy. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

COROKIA Cotoneaster—From New Zealand but hardy here to 5 degrees above zero. Slow-growing shrub with curiously tangled, wiry branches forming dense, rounded bushes.



ANEMONOPSIS MACROPHYLLA

Inch-long leaves, white beneath, and small yellow flowers in late Spring, followed by red berries. 3 ft. or more. Sun and ordinary soil. An exotic plant unlike any other in our collection. Pots, \$1.00.

CYCLAMEN—The dwarf, hardy Cyclamens are, in appearance, miniature 3 to 6 inch versions of the familiar florist type. However, they are primarily garden, not pot plants. Their pretty foliage is leathery and heart-shaped, often coarsely toothed and mottled with silvery-white. The numerous flowers of many shades with petals strongly reflexed, like a Shooting Star, are borne during various seasons depending on the kind. Plant the tubers about three inches deep in a well-drained, moist, shaded or partly shaded location in a mixture composed of good loam, peat, leafmold, and sand. Hardy Cyclamens are often used as an undercover amongst Rhododendrons and Azaleas or in the woodland garden. Care must be taken not to destroy the tubers when they are dormant.

We are offering a group of mixed seedlings, blooming size, because of a shortage of correctly named species and varieties. Mixed colors only (white, pink, rose, and rosy-purple). Pots, \$1.00.

CYPRIPEDIUM *arietinum—Choice, rare species found in peat bogs under white pines and other conifers in the north-eastern states. Prefers an acid soil, but is tolerant of neutral. The small flowers, typical Ladyslippers but with a protruding "horn" on the lip, are borne singly on slender, 6 inch stems. The upper sepal is a brownish green, while the labellum is white, veined with reddish purple. \$1.75.

CYTISUS (Broom)—Shrubs closely related to and hardly distinguishable from *Genista* (which see). Both have twiggy, green stems and very small leaves, sometimes scarcely noticeable. They are grown for their profusion of colorful, Pea-like flowers in Summer and interesting habits of growth. Brooms require a warm, sunny location with ordinary soil that is not too wet. They will tolerate extreme drought when established. In cold sections without snow they should be mulched. Valuable for hot, dry walls, rock gardens, and as a groundcover for banks.

***Ardoinii**—Creeping species from the Maritime Alps with grayish, hairy, upright branches, to 8 inches, and golden yellow blooms. Late Spring and early Summer. Rare. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

CYTISUS—Continued

***Beanii**—A hybrid of the above and purgans. More spreading with green stems and masses of bright yellow flowers in early and mid-Summer. 12 in. Showy. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

***kewensis** (The Kew Broom)—Dwarf, spreading habit, making masses 3 to 4 feet across, but no more than 12 to 15 inches high. Covered with creamy-white flowers during mid- and late Spring. The true plant is not at all common. A lovely, soft shade and makes an excellent groundcover. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25.

DAPHNE ***Blagayana**—One of the hardiest of this genus, but requires a little shade during the hot Summer days. Large, creamy, sweet-scented flowers on prostrate branches which layer themselves if they are buried under a few stones, or are interplanted with *Erica carnea* Ruby Glow or *Vivellii*. These Heaths serve to protect the bare branches from the sun and with their ruddy flowers provide a foil for the creamy heads of the *Daphne* in early Spring. Requires a light, woody soil and moisture during the Summer. A rare shrub from Italy and the Balkans. Stock limited. Pots, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

***collina**—A neat, rounded bushlet to 1 foot or more with smallish leaves, hairy beneath, and dense heads of very fragrant lilac pink blooms in mid-Spring. Grows readily in a gritty, open soil with ample humus and moisture in light shade. From Italy and Asia Minor. Rarely offered. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Genkwa—A deciduous, free-branching shrub of slender, graceful habit, 2 to 3 feet high. The clusters of beautiful lilac flowers are borne along the branches of the previous year before the leaves appear. Plant in an open, loamy soil with some humus and good drainage. Water during the dry Summer season and use a mulch or underplanting to keep the soil surface from baking. It will grow in full sun in cool sections but light shade is best in most areas. This lovely Chinese shrub is hardy to 5 or 10 degrees or more below zero. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

DIANTHUS ***alpinus selected pink**—This is an especially good color form with large flowers in late Spring. Charming pink blooms with a darker central ring over glossy, green mats of interlaced, pointed leaves. Well-drained soil with ample rock chips and humus. Rare and prized for its contrasting flowers and foliage. 3 in. pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

DODECATHEON (Shooting Star)—Also called Wild Cyclamens, the flowers resembling those of the hardy Cyclamen. They are among the finest of our far western, early-flowering natives. They form close rosettes of rather broad leaves, from which naked stems arise with umbels of Cyclamen-like flowers from early to late Spring, depending on the kind. We recommend planting them in early Spring because they do not split into small divisions at that time. Plant in a light, moist soil, which has plenty of humus, from 1 to 2 inches deep, with partial shade. When established, most kinds, except *Meadia* and other large types, should be allowed to go dormant after blooming. They normally lose their foliage during the dry Summer months.

***Colrigo**—In our opinion the most outstanding of all western Dodecatheons. A very rare form discovered by chance in two or three spots on the cliffs of the Columbia River Gorge. The slender, 8 inch scapes each bear several bright, rosy-pink flowers with an unusually broad central band of white. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

***dentatum**—Small flowers of pure white with small purple spot at base of each petal and dark anthers. The small leaves are irregularly toothed. 6 in. 75c and \$1.00.

***Meadia**—Robust foliage and large flowers on foot or more stalks. The blooms vary from nearly white to rosy-pink. Will tolerate a wide range of soils but needs ample moisture. 50c and 75c.



EPIGAEA REPENS

DOUGLASIA ***laevigata**—This very rare plant has been found at only a few spots in the Columbia River Gorge where it hangs from crevices in sheer cliffs. There it makes very glossy green mats of small pointed, evergreen leaves. Heads of open flowers are borne on many 1 inch stems and are a lovely, clear rose pink. Soil should contain ample organic matter, such as leafmold and peat moss, and sharp sand or stone chips. Give high, light shade or, preferably, a north exposure and water during the dry months. The true species should not be confused with the next, a variety, which was formerly listed as the species. Charming and desirable. Pots, \$1.50.

***laevigata ciliolata**—A variety of *laevigata* more commonly seen though also rare. It is found mostly in the Cascades and Olympics. Slightly faster growing and a little less compact than the species. Flowers are deep purplish-rose. Culture same as preceding. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

***Vitaliana** (*ANDROSACE Vitaliana*)—Low, evergreen cushions of minute, green (edged gray) leaves in tight rosettes. Bright yellow flowers on short stems in late Spring. 2 in. Give full sun and well-drained soil. From the Pyrenees and the only European *Douglasia*. 75c and \$1.00.

DRABA—A group of plants, mostly alpine, found in the sternest mountain habitats in the Old and New Worlds. They form cushions of tight-clumped rosettes or more open rosetted mats. Many of the best have tiny leaves edged with minute bristles. The profuse flowers are four-petalled and white or yellow. Drabas are not difficult in light, open soils which contain ample organic matter and rock chips and retain moisture under the surface. They look best when established in crevices and the cushions rest on rocks or stone chips.

***Dedeana**—A minute and rare species from Spain, making dense tufts of overlapping little leaves clothed with stiff, white bristles. The pure white flowers come on 2 inch stems in early Spring. For the crevice or scree. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***olympica**—Forms a mossy turf, the individual mats being from 6 to 10 inches across, covered with yellow flowers in early Spring. Easy and good. 50c and 75c.

***polytricha**—A very rare species from Turkish Armenia, forming neat, dense clumps 3 to 5 inches across. The leaves are minute, very narrow-oblong, and the whole plant is clothed in white hairs. The ample yellow petals are much blunted at their tips. For the crevice and moraine, with some protection from excessive rains during the Fall and Winter. An early Spring-bloomer. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***rigida** (*dicranioides*)—Compact tufts of seemingly spiny, dark green foliage and vivid golden-yellow flowers on 2 inch stems in early Spring. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

EDRAIANTHUS ***dalmaticus**—Rather loose rosettes of very narrow, green foliage from which lop 6 to 8 inch stems with upright clusters of purplish bells at their tips in late Spring and early Summer. Deep light loam, sun, and a chip mulch for this and the others. 75c and \$1.00.

***graminifolius**—Shorter, grayer leaves in more compact rosettes. The purplish-blue flower heads sit close to the little mounds. Rare. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

EMPETRUM *nigrum—Hardy, evergreen, densely-branched, prostrate, Heath-like shrub, with small, crowded leaves and inconspicuous purplish flowers, followed by large black berries. 4 in. Best in a moist, peaty, acid soil and light shade or sun. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25.

EPIGAEA *repens (Trailing Arbutus)—Lovely, creeping, evergreen plants, pink-tinged flowers of exquisite fragrance in early Spring. Requires acid soil, shaded position, and moisture at the roots during the Summer. An acid mixture of leafmold, peat moss, rotted wood, light loam, and sand usually give good results. Although perfectly hardy, the plants winter better with a light mulch. An old favorite! Pots, 75c and \$1.25.

ERINACEA *pungens—A very rare plant, seldom offered. Makes dwarf, spiny bushes with large blue flowers suggesting a blue-flowered Genista or Cytisus. Early Summer. The apparently leafless, silvery-green stems form symmetrical "hedgehogs" to 10 inches high in time. Slow to bloom but fairly easy in a hot, dry location with open, ordinary, loam and good drainage. From Spain; protect in cold climates. Pots, \$1.50; field, \$2.00.



CHEILANTHES GRACILLIMA

FERNS

FERNS—Below are listed a group of rare, hardy, evergreen ferns many of which are not offered by other growers. The cultural suggestions under "Dwarf Ferns" in "Distinctive Hardy Plants for the Home Garden" apply to these also.

ASPLENIUM *Ceterach—A great rarity and very charming. The 4 inch, dark green fronds are symmetrically scalloped to the mid-rib, each division outlined in light scales. The chaffy undersurface is brown. Widely distributed in England, the European Alps, and the Himalayas, but nowhere abundant. Pots, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

***Ruta-muraria** (cryptolepis)—(Wall Rue)—A tiny evergreen Spleenwort from eastern limy cliffs and boulders and widely distributed throughout the Old World, especially on old walls. Minute tufts of 2 inch ashy-green fronds which have few, roundish, toothed divisions and green stalks. Rare in gardens, distinct and not easy. Lime. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

CAMPTOSORUS *rhizophyllus (Walking Fern)—In the East it often carpets limy ledges or boulders in shade although it occasionally grows in full sun where the foliage becomes a much lighter green. In shade the fronds root at the tip in the black leafmold to produce many new plants, thus making a thick mat. Undivided tapering fronds to 9 inches. Requires lime. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

CHEILANTHES *alabamensis—A distinctive southern Lip Fern with rather dark green, twice-pinnate blades and black stipes. 10 in. Some lime and perhaps a little protection in cold sections. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

***gracillima** (Lace Fern)—A compact, tufted rock fern mostly from high elevations on western mountains. 4 to 8 inch fronds, twice-pinnate, with crowded segments, woolly beneath and dark brown stalks. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

***lanosa**—A hardy species much like alabamensis in outline but covered with rusty hairs and having brown stipes. 12 to 15 in. Pots, 50c and 75c.

***siliquosa** (PELLAEA densa)—Very different from the Lip Ferns and still shifted from one genus to another. Dark green fronds with long, purplish-brown stipes and thrice-pinnate blades with pointed segments. The fruiting fronds have narrower segments and form an interesting central tuft. Evergreen and compact, to 10 inches. When established will withstand drought and sun. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

***tomentosa**—A very rare species offered for the first time. ➤ The narrow evergreen fronds, 15 to 18 inches long, are thrice pinnate and have dark stipes covered with brownish hairs. Attractive and has proved easy here. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

DRYOPTERIS *fragrans—Mostly an Arctic or sub-Arctic limestone (?) cliff-dweller and nowhere common. Evergreen fronds to 10 inches, twice-pinnate with tiny, regular divisions. Covered with brown scales beneath and producing a haunting, aromatic odor, especially when young. Difficult to propagate and stock limited. Not easy and a challenge to collectors. Pots, \$2.00.

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern)—This fern actually twines and climbs! It should be planted beside an open twiggy shrub so its wiry, light brown, 3 foot stems can thread their way amongst the branches. Actually each shoot of the "vine" is a single frond. Attached to the thin stipes are pale green "fronds" which are palmately lobed. The Climbing Fern is a rare, local, eastern native. It requires a very light, intensely acid soil and moisture. Charming and unusual. Pots, \$1.00.

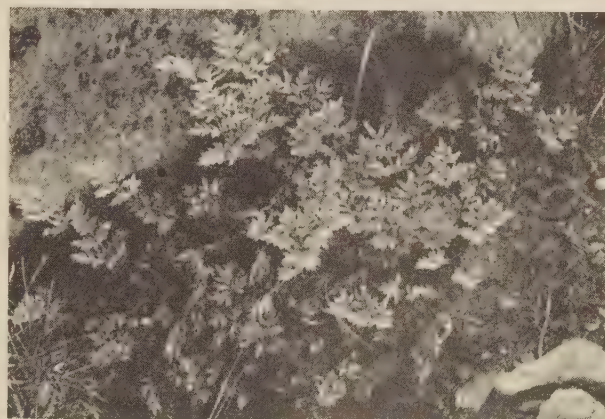
PELLAEA *andromedaefolia (Coffee Fern)—An interesting species from southern Oregon and southwards with rather bluish-green, broad blades and pale brown stipes. The many small divisions are rather blunt. Evergreen to 2 ft. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***atropurpurea** (Purple Cliff Brake)—An evergreen native of limestone ledges and boulders. Pale, gray green fronds leathery in texture. Few, broadly linear divisions and deep purple stems to 1 foot or more. Requires lime. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

***mucronata** (Birds Foot Fern)—A distinctive southwestern fern rarely seen in gardens. The stiff, evergreen fronds are light blue green and sometimes reach 2 feet. They are much-divided into small, pointed segments which resemble a three-pronged bird's track. Stock limited. Pots, \$1.50.

PITYROGRAMMA *triangularis (Gold Back Fern)—One of the best western ferns. Broadly triangular, twice-pinnate fronds, dark green above and covered with golden yellow or sometimes whitish powder below. 6 to 8 in. When established will tolerate drought. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

POLYPODIUM *Scouleri (Leathery Polypody)—A fern of the west coast which hangs from forks and trunks of old trees. The very leathery, dark green fronds, once-pinnate, have blunt segments. The large, golden sori on the under surface are conspicuous. 1 ft. Plant in pure leafmold and/or rotted wood and keep moist. Probably needs protection in cold climates. Rarely offered. Pots, \$1.25.



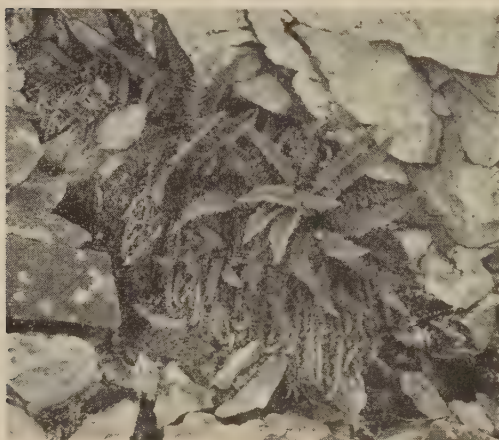
CHEILANTHES SILIQUOSA

FERNS—Continued

POLYSTICHUM **mohrioides* **Lemmonii**—

A very rare Shield Fern from cliffs and rocky slopes at high elevations in our far western mountains. The plants are densely tufted and reach 8 to 10 inches. The evergreen fronds are twice pinnate and the segments overlap, especially near the tip. Requires a gritty, leafmold mixture and a north exposure. Pots, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

**mohrioides scopulinum*—Very much like the above but only 6 to 8 inches tall and the fronds more shiny and less divided. Requires the same culture, equally rare and attractive. Pots, \$1.25 and \$1.50.



DRYOPTERIS FRAGRANS
(See page 39)

GAULTHERIA—Belongs to the Ericaceae and requires a cool root run and acid soil, with shade or light shade and moisture during the dry season. Plant in peaty, woodsy soil. Fine as shrubby groundcovers under Rhododendrons or Azaleas or in the woodland garden. Protect the foliage in Winter with a mulch of evergreen boughs in cold climates with little snow.

**humifusa*—A very compact evergreen creeper from the high Cascades with small, rounded, leathery leaves, white urn-shaped flowers in mid-Spring, and scarlet "berries" later. 1½ in. Hardy but not easy. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

**nummularifolia*—Procumbent evergreen with reddish, hairy stems and small, oval leaves, dull green above. Rarely flowers but a wide-spreading groundcover for mild climates. Rare Himalayan plant. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

**nummularioides*—Very much like the above but more vigorous and with larger, conspicuously veined leaves. A few white, pitcher-shaped flowers from the leaf axils followed by bluish-black fruit. 6 in. Himalayas. Groundcover for mild sections. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25.

**ovatifolia*—A slender, much-branched shrub with prostrate or spreading branches, 8 to 12 inches long, the young twigs reddish-pubescent. White flowers and later, bright scarlet, flattened fruits. 5 in. The handsome, evergreen foliage makes a fine, hardy cover. A native of our western mountains. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25.

**tricophylla*—A lustrous creeping species from the Himalayas and very rare in cultivation. Thin upright stems to 4 inches carrying small oval leaves of rich, glossy green and margined by short, stiff, brown hairs. Lovely pink bells with red sepals in late Spring followed by large blue berries. To our knowledge not offered before in this country. Pots, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

GAYLUSSACIA **brachycera*—Related to Vacciniums, making low, evergreen bushlets with heads of pinkish, pitcher-like flowers in late Spring, followed by the blue berries in the Summer. Peaty, acid soil in light shade. 12 to 18 in. A very refined plant. The tiny, glossy leaves take on brilliant scarlet shades in the Autumn. Choice and rare. \$1.50.

GENISTA (Broom)—The remarks about Cytisus apply to Genista also. Unique shrubs for sunny, dry locations.

**horrida*—A very rare and choice, spiny shrub. Forms silvery balls with yellow flowers during early Summer. Requires a

very well-drained position with plenty of grit in the soil and full sun. 10 inches or more, in time. Like Erinacea, a "hedge-hog". Different. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

**pilosa*—One of the most dwarf and compact of all Genistas. Creeping, with very small foliage and yellow flowers, from late Spring to early Summer. A dainty, slow-growing gem. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

GENTIANA—The Gentians furnish the scree and rock gardens with some of their most glorious subjects. No color can compare with the blue of *Gentiana acaulis* and its forms. While some are rather difficult, there are many which are comparatively easy and all will repay any effort made to give them conditions to their liking. The alpine species, in general, are singular in requiring an extremely large amount of root moisture, combined with good drainage. One difficult problem is to keep plants as cool as they are in their mountain homes without shading them more than nature does. Planting on the north or east side of a well-submerged rock, so that the roots have the cooling effect of it, is one answer. Medium-sized stones can also be placed at the bottom of hole in which plant is placed, so that roots come in contact with them. Nearly all Gentians enjoy plenty of leafmold mixed in the soil.

**acaulis excisa* X *angustifolia*—A hybrid with rather long, narrow leaves which are very glossy and dark green. The usual huge upturned trumpets of intense blue on short stems. Very rare. \$2.50.

**cachemera*—Found in Kashmir at about 12,000 feet elevation. Makes tufts of ovate foliage, rather pale green, with the sapphire-blue flowers sitting at the top of 3 to 5 inch stems, wearing their lobes erect. A very rare species and stock limited. \$2.00 and \$3.00.

**verna*—At the very head of the alpine plant aristocracy. The Spring Gentian is a conspicuous part of the flora of the Alps and its beauty is described by Farrer in his most glowing terms. His description is well worth reading. Briefly, it is a tufted or mat-forming Gentian with shiny, dark green leaves and flowers of intensely luminous blue on 2 to 3 inch stems. There is still much controversy about its culture but we recommend a cool exposure, preferably north, or light, dappled shade and a mixture of leafmold, thoroughly decayed manure, fibrous compost, and stone chips. A chip mulch under the crown and around the plants is important. Plant in early Spring. Pots, \$1.50.

GYPSOPHILA **aretioides*—From the high Alps of Persia, most distinctive and a very rare plant. Does not resemble any other Gypsophila in appearance, because it makes flat, hard and dense mats, like a very compact *Silene acaulis*, studded with white, almost stemless, flowers. Must have perfect drainage, doing best in scree or crevice. Pots, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

HABERLEA **Ferdinandi-Coburgii*—Much like the next but the flowers are more blue and leaves less hairy above. Difficult unless planted in a north-facing wall where the air is humid. Rare. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

**rhodopensis*—Similar and closely related to *Ramonda* and requiring a similar treatment in a crevice, facing north, with leafmold and loam. Flowers like a small *Gloxinia*, lilac lavender speckled with gold. Rare. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

HELICHRYSUM **bellidioides*—A sun-loving Everlasting, forming mats of green leaves, silvery-gray backed, and glistening, white, scaly flowers. 5 in. For warm climates and particularly open soils with perfect drainage. A rare New Zealander. 75c and \$1.00.

**frigidum*—A very rare species from Corsica, for the scree. Ash-gray tufts and white flowers. Protect from excessive rain and cold. A fascinating, moss-like rarity. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

IBERIS **saxatilis* (petraea of gardens)—Dark green, prostrate bushlets with rather fleshy twigs and foliage. Heads of closely-packed flowers in very early Spring and often again in the late Fall. A tiny gem only 2 inches high. Rare and unusual. 75c and \$1.00.



TOP: IRIS DOUGLASIANA ALBA
BOTTOM: IRIS INNOMINATA

IRIS—Our Northwestern Natives. This group is extraordinarily beautiful but little known in gardens. In most cases, the several species are distributed in distinct areas along the sea shore, in the grassy valleys, and high in the mountain meadows and open woods. Where they meet, they often intermingle, producing glorious color variations of a quality and diversity rarely found in native plants. All of these Iris bloom in mid- and late Spring. They require a loose loam rich in organic matter, such as well-rotted manure, leafmold, and rotted wood. Plant in cool **light** shade in sections with hot, dry Summers. In cool climates they will grow in full sun. Water generously during the growing season of Spring and early Summer. They should be moved only at this time! Therefore, we ship only from early Spring to mid-May. We are very fond of these lovely, hardy Iris and recommend them highly for your border or wild-flower garden.

bracteata—Lovely open flowers with long falls. Light fawn-yellow veined reddish-brown or purple, strikingly contrasted with the broad, shiny evergreen leaves, pale green beneath. 1 ft. From the Siskiyou Mountains of Southern Oregon. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

chrysophylla—Graceful, pale yellow or white flowers veined or suffused with lavender or brown on 8 to 10 inch stems. Light green, narrow-bladed foliage. Found west of the Cascades from central Oregon to northern California. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Douglasiana—Large flowers, often two or three together on sturdy, tall stems to 2 feet. Flowers pale blue to lavender and violet blue marked with darker veins. Clustered leaves, broad-bladed and dark green. A vigorous and robust species from the southern Oregon and northern California coasts. 75c and \$1.00.

Douglasiana alba—Flowers of wonderful substance and form. Full, rounded falls, glistening white touched with yellow in the throat. Striking with the deep green foliage. Exceptional and rare variety of Douglasiana. We are offering this for the first time. \$2.00 and \$2.50.

innominata—Luxurious flowers of yellow gold veined or netted chocolate brown. The most brilliantly colored species in this group. The dark, glossy green leaves are narrow and make a graceful tuft. From the wilds of Oregon's Siskiyou Mountains. 10 in. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

tenax—A showy and greatly variable native of western Oregon and Washington with flowers ranging from rosy-lavender to violet purple. Diverse markings and shadings of white, purple, or blue. Tufted to 15 inches. Mixed colors only. 75c and \$1.00.

tenax Gormanii—This variety is an exquisite pastel color, pale buff yellow touched with deeper yellow on the falls and in the throat. Grows only in a very small area of the Oregon Coast Range. 12 in. One of our favorites. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

tenax hybrids—Natural hybrids between tenax and its variety, Gormanii, in a superb range of pastel colors: cream, buff, tawny-yellow, old rose, mauve, lavender, and ash-blue. They are dusted, veined and suffused with brownish-purple, rosy-purple, gold, and white. We unexpectedly discovered these hybrids in a very limited area of the northern Coast Range in Oregon. Where they grow on the grassy hillsides, they are a glorious display of almost infinite hues. Truly rare and offered for the first time. Carefully selected variations, mixed only. \$2.00 and \$2.50.

***tenuis**—A distinct and very rare little species from a small area of the foothills of Oregon's Cascade Mountains. The slender, 10 inch stems carry two or three dainty flowers which are white or very pale lavender, pencilled with yellow or purple. The plant is creeping, the foliage light green and very broad. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

JASMINUM *Parkeri—A rare prostrate shrublet from the Himalayas, with yellow flowers on twisted, tangled bushes of rigid stems. Full sun, in well-drained position, with some protection in cold areas, and a good soil. The interesting, evergreen, pinnate leaves make a pretty background for the dainty, late Spring flowers. 12 in. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

JEFFERSONIA *dubia—A rare woodlander from Manchuria, which should be grown in a light woodland soil, in a sheltered place, where it will produce its rounded, scalloped, pale leaves, a metallic dim-violet tone when young, on 8 to 10 inch stems. Flowers like those of a large Hepatica, of a lovely blue, on thin, wiry stems in early Spring. A treasure for the shaded garden. \$1.25, \$1.75, and \$2.50.

KALMIA *polifolia microphylla—From the cold, swampy meadows of the Rockies and Cascades. Dark green, leathery, evergreen leaves, narrow and glossy, and charming heads of small, rosy, saucer-shaped flowers in the Spring. 6 to 8 in. Give an acid, peaty soil with copious moisture and very light shade or sun. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

LEUCOTHOE *Davisiae Small Form—An especially fine form of this Oregon native shrub. Freely-branching, growing 12 to 15 inches high. Heavily clothed with deep green, glossy leaves, conspicuously veined. The pure white, pendant flowers, resembling those of Lily-of-the-Valley, are borne on numerous short spikes in late Spring. Give a moist, acid soil, rich in humus, and light shade. The plants bloom while still small. One of the finest, dwarf, evergreen shrubs in our collection! Mulch the plants in Winter. Pots, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

LINUM *alpinum—Prostrate in habit, the 12 to 15 inch flowering stems often spreading out in a circle. Seldom over 6 inches high, covered with large gray-blue flowers all Summer. Garden loam, full sun. A delicate little Flax. 75c and \$1.00.

MECONOPSIS betonicifolia Baileyi—The lovely Blue Poppy of Tibet. A true perennial in good woodland soil with shade during the Summer months. Leafmold, sand, and good garden loam is an excellent mixture. The intense sky-blue flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are on 2 to 4 foot stems from late Spring to early Summer. The bold, hairy, bluish-green foliage is mostly basal. It is extremely important to provide perfect drainage during the Winter and to keep the plants moist during their growing season. Pick a spot in the border or woodland garden protected from wind and sun and prepare the soil deeply. It is wise to remove the flower stalks as soon as the blooms fade. Each year we grow many hundreds of this most beautiful and famous plant for the shaded garden and find it **very easy** to manage. Strong, blooming size plants, 75c and \$1.00.

OMPHALODES *cappadocica (cornifolia)—From neat tufts of pale, pointed leaves spring loose, airy sprays of dainty, heavenly blue Forget-Me-Nots on 6 inch stems. Early and mid-Spring. A charming plant from Asia Minor for light shade and open, rich soil. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

OXALIS—A diverse group of small but showy bulbous or creeping plants for perfectly-drained spots in the rock garden. All need light protection in severe climates.

***adenophylla**—Gray green leaves with many leaflets among which nestle, in the Summer, huge goblets of lilac pink, darkening to crimson at the base. A light, well-drained soil in sun. 3 in. Rare. Bulbs shipped in Fall only. 50c and 75c.

***lobata**—A choice, rare species from Chile. The Clover-like, green leaves appear in the Spring and disappear a few weeks later. Then in mid-Summer up they come again with lovely golden-yellow Buttercups on 2 inch stems. For a light, warm soil in sun. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

***magellanica**—From Patagonia and reasonably hardy. Creeping but not difficult to manage. Bronzy carpets of Shamrock leaves, studded with pearly goblets. A more moist soil with some humus and light shade. Pots, 50c and 75c.

PENSTEMON—This American genus furnishes us with the finest material for rock and wall work. The requirements for their success are simple: a gritty or stony soil without any fertilizer, perfect drainage, and full sun. The kinds we offer are a selection of the more showy and uncommon sorts. They are shrubby and mostly evergreen. The flowers, two-lipped, tubular, and brightly colored, are borne profusely in late Spring to mid-Summer. All Penstemons tend to bloom excessively and should be sheared severely as soon as the flowers fade. In cold, windy sections the foliage should be protected from burning by a light covering. We grow most of our Penstemons in pots because they move readily and soon become established.

***Barrettiae**—A bold, shrubby, evergreen species with somewhat silvered foliage and short spikes of lilac-purple flowers which are very large. 12 in. A very rare plant, found only in a few places in the Columbia River Gorge. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

***Cardwellii**—An easy and colorful western native with dark green, toothed foliage and ample purplish blooms. 8 to 12 in. Pots, 50c and 75c.

***corymbosus**—A Californian with smallish, oblong, glossy leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers in mid-Summer. The plants are woody, bushy, and upright, to 2 feet. A wonderful color but only for mild sections. 50c and 75c.

***Crandallii**—A choice creeper with tiny narrow foliage and open flowers of blue on short stems. One of the best for crevices. A gem. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

***Davidsonii**—An evergreen, prostrate shrublet densely matted when established, to 3 inches high. Short stems clothed with tiny, oval leaves and bearing large flowers of warm rosy-lilac. Excellent crevice plant from the high cliffs of the Cascade Mountains. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

***heterophyllus erectus**—A selected strain with matted, linear, shiny leaves and electric-blue flowers in slender 18 inch racemes for several weeks in early Summer. The plants must have an open, well-drained soil and be cut back immediately after blooming. Spectacular! 50c and 75c.

***Menziesii**—A small creeper from high elevations in the far West. Tiny, ovate, toothed leaves and large purplish flowers just above the mats. 4 in. A wall or crevice plant. Pots, 50c and 75c.

***Menziesii alba**—A very rare plant and, to our knowledge, never offered collectors before. A very compact, dark green carpet with huge, virginal white blooms, almost stemless. Exquisitely beautiful and not difficult. One of our greatest rarities. Pots, \$2.50.

***rupicola**—A beautiful, native, evergreen cliff-dweller making dense mounds of small, toothed leaves, dusted all over with silvery-gray powder. The ample flowers are vivid rosy-carmine. 6 in. When established will tolerate considerable dryness and heat. Pots, 50c and 75c.

***rupicola alba**—A pure white-flowering form of the preceding. Rare and beautiful. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***rupicola rosea**—Another much sought-for color break, a pleasing shade of pink, contrasting beautifully with the grayish foliage. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***serpyllifolius**—Minute, bronzy stems and foliage, not over an inch high. The blue flowers have very short stems. By far the tiniest creeper of all, dainty but hardy. From the Olympic Mountains of Washington. Rare. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.



PENSTEMON RUPICOLA

PERNETTYA ***nana**—Creeping shrub from New Zealand, dainty and very rare. The wiry stems, set with minute, leathery bright green leaves, form a carpet less than 2 inches high. Small, bell-shaped flowers in Summer followed by scarlet berries. Partial shade in loose, well-drained, acid soil with much humus and a little coarse sand. Keep moist throughout the dry season. Requires some protection in cold climates. Rarely offered. Pots, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

***tasmanica**—Much like the above in culture and appearance but slightly larger in all its parts. The red berries are so huge, they are out of all proportion to the fine leaves and stem. A good creeper; needs a light mulch in severe climates. Rare. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

PETROPHYTUM—The creeping Spireas are dwarf, prostrate shrubs which prefer a sunny, well-drained position and a gritty soil with ample humus. Rare in cultivation but not very difficult.

***Hendersonii**—The largest species, making small mounds or domes 4 to 6 inches high, the foliage turning a bronzy-red in Fall and Winter. Small heads of fluffy, white blooms on 4 to 6 inch stems in early Summer. The bluish-gray leaves are attractive the year 'round. Found only in the Olympic Mountains, Washington. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

PHLOX ***adsurgens**—Evergreen trailer with bright green leaves. Stems 3 to 6 inches high bearing large flowers of salmon-pink with a light center in late Spring. Likes some sun but must have plenty of root moisture and sharp drainage. Advise shade for eastern and mid-western states. Give a soil rich in leafmold and protect the foliage from sun and wind burn during the Winter by mulching lightly. An exquisite, soft color, one of Oregon's most beautiful plants. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

PHYLLODOCE ***empetriformis**—Native of the high Cascades in Oregon and Washington, where it is called Alpine Heather. Dwarf and compact, with needle-like, vivid green foliage and bell-shaped, bright reddish flowers in early Summer. Hardy, preferring a little shade in Summer, with acid soil, composed of leafmold or peat and good loam. 8 to 12 in. Mulch to protect foliage in Winter. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

***nipponica**—To our knowledge never available to collectors in this country before. A dense little shrub to 6 inches with white flowers. Habit of growth and culture similar to the above species. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

PHYTEUMA *comosum—A very rare species from the Dolomites. Jagged leaves and stemless heads of curiously-beaked flowers of mauve blue with darker tips. Farrer calls them "amethystine heads of pale bottles". This most famous of Rampions is a crevice or scree plant for deep, loose soils containing lime, humus, loam, coarse sand, and fine chips. It must be perfectly drained but moisture retentive. 3 in. One of our rarest plants. Pots, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

PIERIS (ARCTERICA) *nana—A tiny, 3 inch shrub with oval, evergreen leaves on slender stems. The white urn-shaped flowers in mid-Spring are in clusters at the tips of the branches. Forms dense, neat clumps when planted in moist peaty soil in light shade. Rare and choice. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

POLYGALA *calcareae—A charming, creeping, evergreen plant with true-blue flowers in clusters on 3 inch stems during the Spring and Summer. For cool, light shade and a moist, woody soil. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

***Chamaebuxus**—A rare, European evergreen shrublet of creeping habit. Excellent groundcover for the finer dwarf bulbs. Makes neat clumps or mats, spreading slowly by underground runners. The pretty, Pea-shaped, yellow flowers, with white wings which turn to a rose and crimson, open throughout the late Spring and Summer. Will thrive in either full sun or partial shade, in a sandy peat or loam. Not over 6 inches. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

POTENTILLA *nitida—"The glory of the race," writes Farrer, and so it is. Single roses on a silver cushion! The huge, rose-pink cups nestle on spreading carpets of silvery-gray, three lobed leaves. 3 in. Rarely blooms unless given a starvation diet in the limy, sunny scree or similar situation but the silver mat is lovely without blooms. From the high, limestone Alps. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

PRIMULA *Clusiana—A rare species from the Austrian Alps, where it grows on the high limestones. Very easy in the garden in an open position, with a soil that is light and well-drained, and which is composed of peaty loam mixed with sand and limestone chips. Makes nice rosettes of glossy, pointed leaves and produces 5 or 6 large flowers of glowing carmine with a white center, on 2 to 4 inch stems in early Spring. Evergreen. Very light shade is recommended in hot, dry sections. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***marginata**—Lovely rosettes of green, toothed leaves, edged with white, and handsome trusses of lavender blue flowers, deliciously scented, on 4 to 6 inch stems. A sun and lime lover, and should be planted in the wall or in crevices between rocks, so that the plants can hang down. Evergreen. Same culture as Clusiana. One of the easiest and best of the wonderful Primroses from the Alps. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***Mrs. G. F. Wilson**—A beautiful, early, free-flowering hybrid in the pubescens group. Medium-sized, reddish-purple blooms with a distinct white eye. The leaves are leathery and toothed. The 6 inch plants make a charming display each season. Pots, \$1.00.

***rosea grandiflora**—Likes a fairly moist soil, which should be rich and deep, and a little shade during the hot Summer months. Glossy tufts of foliage and clear, intense, incredible rosy-carmine flowers with a yellow eye. The flowers appear mostly before the foliage in early Spring and bloom as the leaves expand. 8 to 12 in. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25.

RAMONDA *Nathaliae—The finest of the wonderful Ramondas when established, with neater, flatter, and more glossy rosettes. More numerous flower stems, carrying large, four-lobed flowers of clear lavender blue with an intense, golden-orange center. They require perfect drainage and should be planted in small pockets in slightly shaded and elevated positions. Northern or eastern exposures will give them the shade they require if care is exercised in placing the stones properly. They like a deep peaty or leafmold soil with plenty of moisture in it and the surrounding air. Always best in a north-facing crevice. Very rare. A few in pots, \$2.00.

***pyrenaica**—This species has dark green, crinkly-leaved rosettes and flowers of soft lilac blue with golden-orange centers on 6 inch stems. Treat as preceding. Pots, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

RANUNCULUS *crenatus—High Alpine Buttercup which dislikes limestone. Scalloped, reniform leaves of dull, dark green and pure white flowers on 3 inch stems. A tiny, early Spring beauty which is surprisingly easy. Give a peaty, loamy mixture with a chip mulch in a cool, choice spot, sun or light shade. Pots, 75c and \$1.00.

RANZANIA japonica—A very rare Japanese woodlander, with Maple-like leaves in threes and large, nodding, lilac flowers on slender stems in early Spring. Likes shade and moist woodland soil and is a good companion to Anemonopsis and other plants for the shaded border and informal plantings. 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

RHODODENDRON—The kinds below require light shade, except where noted. In all cases, they need an acid mixture, a spongy rooting medium of leafmold and peat, with good garden loam and a little sand. Good drainage and an adequate supply of root moisture are essential. These are hardy, dwarf evergreens but will burn, Winter or Summer, if exposed to sun and wind. It is very important to plant them in a protected spot! Moisture in the air in Summer is desirable and a covering of conifer boughs in the Winter.

***racemosum**—A desirable, Chinese species with variable habit of growth, some are very dwarf and compact, others more loose and upright. Small leaves, dark green above and pale beneath, and beautiful, pale pink flowers in clusters in early Spring. 2 ft. or more. Charming and easy. \$1.25, \$1.75, and \$2.50.

***Siberian species**—Un-named species, probably related to dauricum, forming compact and twiggy bushes, eventually a few feet high and as much across. Small, leathery, evergreen leaves which have a decided resinous odor. Covered with bright purple flowers in Winter or very early Spring. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

SALIX—These miniature Willows are fascinating, deciduous shrubs. They are cosmopolitan inhabitants of alpine peaks in the Temperate Zone and rocky barrens of the far North. They make twiggy, compact bushes or solid carpets and their picturesque "trunks" attain considerable size and age in their natural habitats. The leaves and habits of these tiny Willows vary greatly and, combined with their charming catkins ("pussies"), add great interest to a rock or scree garden. Not difficult in a moist, peaty soil in sun or very light shade.

***Peasei**—A creeping species found only in one spot, high up in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Not difficult but very rare. Reputedly a natural hybrid, it has shining, brownish stems and roundish, glossy leaves. A handsome carpeter. 3 in. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.50.

***Uva-ursi**—An Arctic-alpine which creeps close to the ground. Tiny, ovate, shiny leaves and conspicuous catkins in the Spring. Interesting and probably the easiest. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25.

SAXIFRAGA—*ENCRUSTED SECTION. The majority are of very easy culture in any open soil, well-drained, with limestone chips added. They appreciate a little shade during the hottest part of the Summer and moisture at the roots during the dry season. In gardens where it is difficult to give needed water, we advise planting in crevices facing either north or east. This group contains some of the easiest of the better Saxifrages. They are all rosetted and the gray to green leaves are always beaded with lime, hence, interesting throughout the year. The numerous, small, white flowers are borne in open to dense sprays from late Spring to mid-Summer depending on the kind. English catalogs list many kinds of Encrusted Saxifrages but many of them are scarcely distinct. Below are a few selected species and varieties which are really worthwhile. All are grown in pots.

Aizoon baldensis—The tiniest of the Encrusted types and rivals the neat cushions of some of the Kabschias. Creamy-white flowers on 3 inch stems. An excellent, miniature foliage plant. 75c and \$1.00.

cochlearis minor—Tiny domes of silvered rosettes. Graceful sprays of large white flowers on 4 inch, reddish stems. A narrow-leaved variety which we consider very fine. 75c and \$1.00.

SAXIFRAGA—Continued

lingulata Albertii—Large rosettes of rather wide leaves, very silvery, and large plumes of white flowers. One of the best of the more familiar types of Encrusted Saxifrages. 75c and \$1.00.

longifolia—Deservedly called "Queen of the Saxifrages". Huge rosettes of silvery-gray, which do not produce offsets. Well grown plants will often measure from 10 to 14 inches across, with flower sprays measuring 3 feet. We have the true plant from the Pyrenees. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

paradoxa—A very choice hybrid (or possibly, variety of Aizoon) with long, narrow leaves of somber green conspicuously beaded with silver. Striking and one of our favorites. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

SAXIFRAGA—*KABSCHIA SECTION. This section contains the most rare and prettiest of all the Saxifrages. They need and deserve more care than the rest, requiring a light and rich soil, half loam, quarter leafmold and quarter sand, surfaced with limestone chips. Old mortar rubble may also be incorporated in the soil. They detest being parched as much as water-logged, and should have a well-drained position, with light shade from the hottest summer sun, with an assurance of moisture at their roots during the dry season. They are all dwarf and compact in habit and the majority have their foliage more or less encrusted with a silvery lime deposit. Their flowering period is from late Winter to mid-Spring depending on the kind and season.

The following are a carefully selected group, mostly garden hybrids from England and the Continent. They are grown in pots, the most satisfactory method of handling them for sale.

Arco-Valleyi—One of the pygmies of the section, with large, soft rose flowers. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Borisi—Small gray green rosettes and pale yellow flowers. A very distinct hybrid between *Ferdinandi-Coburgii* and *marginata*. 75c and \$1.00.

Burseriana crenata—Compact rosettes, densely spiny and silvery-gray, with lovely, frilled, white flowers. 75c and \$1.00.

Burseriana magna—Probably the largest and most profuse flowered *Burseriana*. White on reddish stems over a neat cushion. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Burseriana sulphurea—A glorious, soft sulphur-yellow, with spiny, silvery-gray foliage. 75c and \$1.00.

Cherry Trees—Pale green foliage and large, yellow blooms on short stems. Rare. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Faldonside—Very compact, blue gray rosettes with pure citron-yellow flowers on short stems. Very good. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

Jenkinsae—A rather new hybrid of *Burseriana* and *lilacina* or *porophylla thessalica*. Large lilac pink flowers and tight, silvery domes. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

Kellereri—Handsome, long-leaved, silvery rosettes and heads of soft rose pink flowers on 4 inch stems. The first to flower, late Winter or early Spring. Rare. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

kestoniensis—Neat tufts of small rosettes with silver-edged leaves. 3 inch stems with brilliant white flowers. Early flowering. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

lilacina—One of the choicest of the Kabschias, a native of the western Himalayas. A fruitful parent of many fine garden hybrids, as *Irvingii*, *Jenkinsae*, and *Riverslea*. Dense mounds or mats of tiny green rosettes studded with almost stemless, lilac flowers. A minute gem, not easy. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

marginata Elliotts Variety—Dense rosettes, edged with limy whiteness and large white flowers in heads on short stalks. Different. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Obristii—Bluish-gray rosettes and heads of red-calyxed, white flowers on red stems. 4 in. 75c and \$1.00.

Paulinae—The best of the yellow Kabschia hybrids. Spiny, gray-powdered rosettes and many, clear yellow flowers, rounded and large. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

Petrarschii—Probably the finest of the white hybrids, with dense, silvery cushions and very large, white blooms, three or four on a short stalk. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

porophylla thessalica—Engleria with domed clusters of spiny-leaved, silvery-gray rosettes. The pink flowers are enveloped in big, baggy, purple calyces, in early Spring. 4 in. \$1.00 and \$1.50.



SAXIFRAGA—KABSCHIA TYPE

Riverslea—Choice and rare. Forms dense silvery-gray hillocks from which arise 2 inch stems bearing deep purplish-rose flowers. Distinct. \$1.25 and \$1.75.

SAXIFRAGA—*MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

oppositifolia Prichards Variety—This rare, precious variety of a famed Saxifrage comes from England. Trailing mats of stems closely set with tiny, dark green leaves giving a four-angled effect. Tips of the stems bear huge, open flowers of intense, deep purplish-crimson in mid-Spring. Wants a very open soil of stone chips or sand, humus, and light loam and a chip mulch. Give a location with plenty of light and protection from the hot sun. Water copiously during Spring and Summer. A lovely and better-growing *oppositifolia*. Pots, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

SEDUM *Leibergii Borschii—Formerly "X.Y.Z" but recently identified and named by Dr. R. T. Clausen, Assistant Professor of Botany at Cornell University. Neat, compact mats, less than one inch high, with yellow flowers on short stems. One of the nicest Sedums we have seen. This tiny, grayish-leaved Sedum was discovered in the Rockies and introduced by Mr. F. J. Borsch. It needs a gritty, loamy soil in a choice spot in light, high shade. \$1.00.

SENECIO *tyrolensis—Dwarf and compact with finely cut, ever-green foliage topped by brilliant, orange, Daisy-like flowers from late Spring to mid-Summer. Worth growing for the crisp, emerald foliage alone. A cool, open moist place in a rock garden in full sun or light shade. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

SILENE *acaulis Kodiak—Floriferous form from the Kodiak Islands, with pink flowers in mid- and late Spring and again in the Fall, some seasons. Solid mats of tight rosettes with tiny, bright leaves and small, almost stemless pink flowers. A sunny scree plant or for a gritty, well-drained soil in very light shade. The species is a typical high alpine in many parts of the world. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.00.

***acaulis pedunculata**—More floriferous than most with large, rosy-crimson flowers on stems which stand above the matted, dark green foliage. This is the best *acaulis* we have seen. Pots, \$1.00; field, \$1.25.

SISYRINCHIUM *Douglasii (grandiflorum)—(Grass Widows)—Extraordinary, very early-flowering plants from the prairies east of the Cascade Mountains. Tufts of fine, Onion-like foliage and stiff, 12 inch stems carrying half-nodding saucers of lustrous, satiny texture to 2 inches across. The usual shades are orchid lavender, purple, and deep purplish-red contrasted with golden stamens. Blooms open with the first warm sun in early Spring. Light soil well supplied with humus and abundant Spring moisture followed by almost complete dryness when the foliage disappears in Summer. Fall and Winter delivery. Mixed colors. 50c and 75c.

***Burgundy**—Wonderful flowers of rich, glowing burgundy-red with a faint suggestion of violet. Propagated from one plant discovered on the prairies in Eastern Washington. Very beautiful. \$1.00.

***Chalice**—Pearly-white, translucent cups of pleasing form and satiny texture. White Grass Widows are occasionally found but are usually small-flowered and weak. This is a vigorous form with large blooms. Much admired. \$1.00.

SOLDANELLA *alpina—A high alpine plant, requiring cool exposures and gritty, leafmold or peaty soil with moisture in Summer and protection from overhead wet in Winter. This generally induces them to flower quite happily. Belong to the Primula family and form low-growing mats of round, leathery leaves and fringed, funnel-shaped, nodding bells of violet on graceful stems. Soldanellas mostly come from high elevations in Europe. They are similar in appearance and culture. 5 in. Rare. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***carpatica** (Pyrolaefolia)—Attractive, dark green leaves with a rich purplish-red underside. The nodding flowers are lavender blue, a shade or two deeper than those of montana. 6 in. Very rare and has, by far, the best foliage. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***montana**—The largest of the family, with large, lavender lilac flowers, shallow and very fringed. This is the easiest to grow and bloom. Rarely offered. Pots, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

SOLIDAGO *bellidifolia—A miniature Golden-rod from high mountains in Washington. Open rosettes of rich green, wavy-toothed leaves and dense clusters of yellow flowers in early and mid-Summer. Open, gritty soil in full sun. One of the smallest and rare. 5 in. 75c and \$1.00.

***Cutleri**—Dwarf Goldenrod from the alpine districts of northern New England. Compact tufts of dark green foliage with racemes of bright golden-yellow blooms on 6 to 8 inch stems during mid-Summer. Gritty soil and sun. 50c and 75c.

SYNTHYRIS—Truly children of the woods and deep shade, delighting in a leafmold or peaty soil, with plenty of moisture during the growing and flowering period and plenty of shade during the dormant period, when they do not require much water. Handsome, roundish, evergreen foliage and fluffy spikes of small flowers in late Winter and early Spring. Easily grown in the shaded rock or woodland garden, excellent in combination with Hepaticas and similar plants. It is unfortunate that these Synthyris are not better known in the mid-West and East because they grow well there. We feel certain they would be widely planted and enjoyed.

***missurica major**—An especially fine type from the Klickitat Hills of Washington. Bold, shiny leaves and pleasing spikes of brilliant violet blue in very early Spring. 12 in. very distinctive. 75c and \$1.00.

➤ ***reneformis (rotundifolia)** — (Snow Queen) — A charming native which takes the place of Hepaticas in our western forests. The plants form dense tufts of roundish, toothed, evergreen leaves which are purple on the underside. 3 in. Hundreds of spikes of flowers are produced on established plants from early Spring to early Summer. The flowers vary from soft lavender to deep blue purple and often have richly colored anthers. We offer a selection of the best color forms. This is an easy plant and excellent for naturalizing. Each 50c, three \$1.40, six \$2.50; large size, each 75c.

***reneformis cordata** (Sweetseri)—Showy violet blue flowers nestled in the clumps of somewhat hairy leaves. The foliage takes on purple and red tints in the Winter. 4 in. A charming little woodlander from southern Oregon. 75c and \$1.00.

***stellata**—Glossy, evergreen leaves, sharply toothed, and 9 inch spikes of purplish-blue in profusion. From the Columbia River Gorge. 50c and 75c.

TANAKAEA *radicans—Dainty Japanese woodlander for rich woodland soil in a cool corner, where it will soon throw out runners from its main tuft of leathery, rich green leaves. Loose fluffy spires of white like those of a miniature Spirea on 6 inch stems during the Summer. Mulch lightly in cold sections. Pots, 75c; field, \$1.25.

TRACHELIUM *rumelianum—A very rare plant from the Macedonian Alps, where it grows on sheer limestone cliffs. Small, finely toothed, glossy leaves and 8 inch stems of narrow-petaled, lavender blue flowers in dense heads. Especially valuable because the blooms come in mid-Summer. Rather easy in gritty, well-drained soil in sun or light shade. 75c and \$1.00.

TROLLIUS *pumilus—A dwarf species with palmately cut foliage and rather open, bright yellow blooms in mid-Spring. 6 to 8 in. A cool, shaded spot in the rock garden with a moist woodsy soil. A rare and distinct Globe Flower. 75c and \$1.00.

TROPAEOLUM *polyphyllum (Perennial Nasturtium) — The brilliant Canary Creeper which has become very rare. It is reasonably hardy on a sunny bank in a light, well-drained soil. Makes a wonderful effect with its gray foliage and very rich golden racemes of flowers in early Summer. Plant the tubers at least 8 inches deep; in very cold climates we recommend 12 inches. Do not disturb, except when dormant. Early Fall delivery only. \$1.50.

***polyphyllum Leichtlinii**—A beautiful form with trailing stems of glaucous gray foliage studded with rich orange-yellow flowers. Treat as the preceding. Very rare. Fall delivery. \$1.50.

➤ **VACCINIUM *crassifolium**—A fine new trailing shrub with stems to 4 feet useful as a ground cover or for specimen planting where the graceful branches can cascade over rocks. Under the evergreen, elliptic leaves hang dainty clusters of rose pink bells, followed later by black fruit. This species needs an acid, sandy loam with some humus and either sun or light shade. It will tolerate dryness when established and the foliage often colors well. Pots, \$1.25.

XEROPHYLLUM tenax (Squaw Grass)—Will grow in nearly any soil, but prefers a well-drained slope in full sun. It is one of our most striking mountain plants, with its great clubbed plumes of creamy-white flowers rising above the clump of tough, grass-like foliage. Early Summer. Our plants are nursery grown. 3 to 5 ft. Spring delivery only. 75c and \$1.00.

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BULLETINS OF THE ALPINE GARDEN SOCIETY (England)	
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We grow only selected kinds of **hardy** plants, the best of both old and new. Our collection is recognized as one of the finest in the country. This permits you to choose from many valuable species and varieties. Our stock is grown at our gardens and is exposed to the Summer heat and the Winter cold, snow, and rain. The very few especially desirable kinds which we know are not entirely temperature hardy and need protection are so marked. Our plants are true to name and we propagate almost all of them by divisions or cuttings. Plants which vary when grown from seed are sold as "mixed". Our stock is carefully labelled at all times. We sell only disease- and insect-free plants with vigorous roots and ample but compact tops. These plants average larger than ordinary nursery stock and with normal care should bloom within a year. They are carefully wrapped and packed to reach you in good condition at the proper time. We customarily leave more soil around the roots than most nurseries. Such plants may be moved readily and soon become established.

We guarantee our plants to be clean, true to name, and of excellent quality. We shall replace any plants which do not fulfill the above conditions or refund your original purchase price if you notify us within five days of receipt of your shipment. **We further guarantee our stock to reach you safely.*** For your protection all Express and the more valuable Parcel Post shipments are insured. If an **insured** shipment is lost or the plants arrive dead, **you** must file a claim with the proper authorities immediately. We are **not** responsible for damage to such insured shipments after they are delivered to the forwarding agencies. However, we shall replace or refund your purchase price for any **uninsured** Parcel Post shipment which is lost or in which the plants arrive dead, if you notify us within five days.

During the unavoidable rush of the shipping season, errors and oversights sometimes occur. Please inform us of any promptly and we shall make the necessary adjustments immediately. Of course, **our** responsibility ends when we have fulfilled the conditions of our guarantee. After that, it is up to you, the gardener. Successful culture of the plants we send is **your** responsibility. In all cases our liability shall be limited to the amount of the original purchase and we accept orders only under these conditions.

PLANTING TIME

Every year we receive many letters asking when our plants should be set out. We cannot give any hard and fast rule for all types of plants for the whole country. A general suggestion is to plant Spring and early Summer flowering kinds in the Fall and to

move late Summer and Fall blooming types in the Spring. Conifers and many dwarf shrubs can be planted safely either in the Fall or early Spring. Bulbs should be planted when dormant, which is in the Fall for most kinds.

In common with many other perishable goods, plants must be ordered in advance. We urge you to make your selections and to send us your order as early as possible. Before actual digging and packing can begin, we must give your order considerable time and thought. We send you, at the proper time for your locality, only plants which can be moved safely. Others are held and shipped later at the correct season. If you wish plants shipped on a certain date, please indicate this on the order blank and we shall be happy to oblige. The demand for the newer varieties and for the rarities is often greater than the supply. You may be disappointed if you delay ordering until late in the season.

PACKING AND SHIPPING

There is no additional charge for wrapping, packing, and transportation, except for foreign orders or for higher priced sizes of plants than those listed in our catalog. In such cases, you are billed at cost. We use the individual and superior packing method developed over a period of years by Mr. F. J. Borsch. Thousands of plants so packed have gone to Europe safely. This method of packing is time consuming and expensive but it protects your plants en route and insures safe delivery. Large parcels are usually forwarded by Express and small ones by Parcel Post. If you have a preference, please mark it on the order blank. We reserve the right to change shipping instructions when necessary. In order to save you expense and ourselves extra time and office work, we do **not** ship C.O.D.

PRICES AND REMITTANCE

The prices listed are per plant except where special prices for larger quantities are given! We pay all postage and insurance charges except on foreign orders. Other firms charge extra, we save you this expense. You are not bothered with sending us extra money when you receive your plants. This simple arrangement makes ordering from us **rapid, easy, and less expensive!**

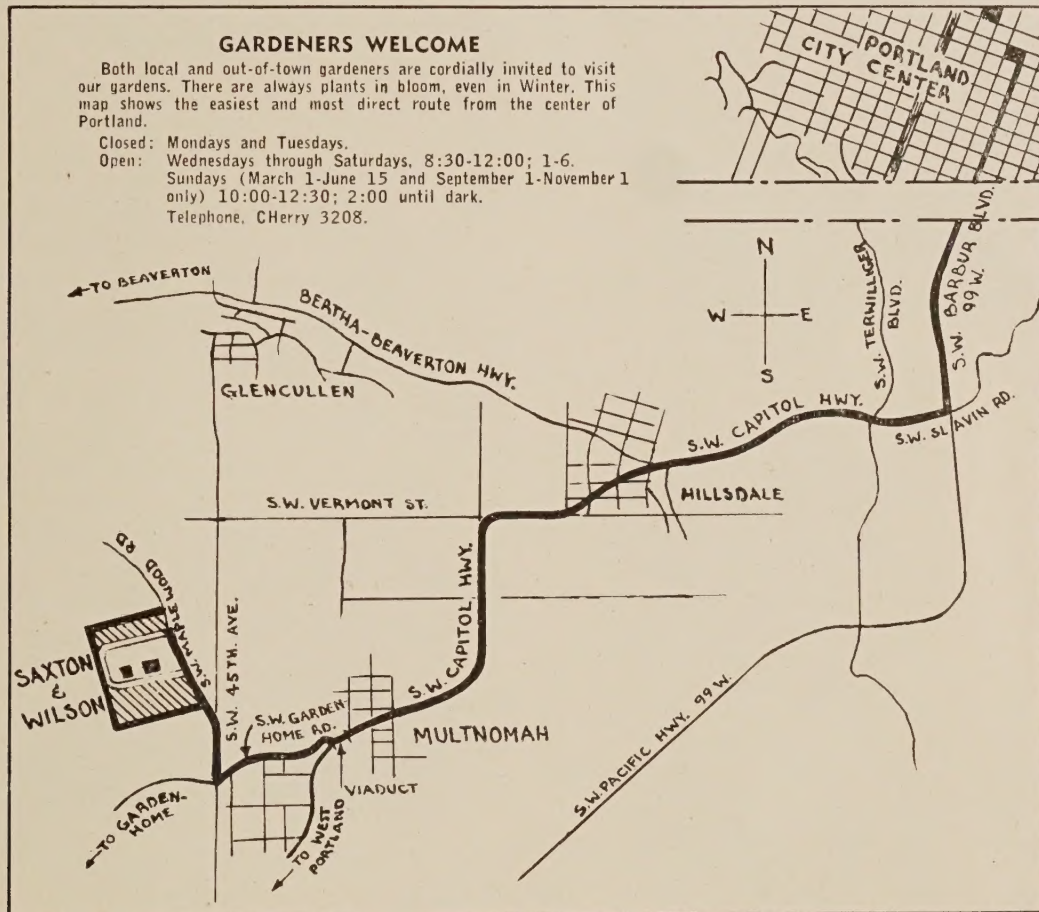
It is more economical to dig and ship six or more plants of one kind than to handle six different kinds. **We offer twelve plants of the same species or variety at ten times the price of one, or six plants at five times the price of one.** These quantity reductions apply to the prices of **all** plants including the prices of large sizes.

*Because of conditions beyond our control this guarantee does not apply to overseas shipments.

The range in prices covers the sizes normally available. The lowest price is for vigorous, young plants, higher prices for larger, more mature specimens which normally give more bloom in a shorter time. Plants are nearly all field grown. In some cases it is more satisfactory to handle plants from pots; these exceptions are noted. The lower priced sizes in pots are usually grown in 2½-inch and 3-inch pots and the higher priced in 3½-inch and 4-inch pots. Heights given in the description cover normal, fully developed, garden specimens. Plants of a given size are priced the same for mail orders and sales at our gardens, but in the case of "short crops" we reserve the right to save the lower priced

sizes for mail orders. We do not substitute sizes or kinds unless authorized to do so. Please indicate your wishes on the order blank. We appreciate a substitute list in case we are short of certain kinds. When you leave the choice to us, we send plants of equal or greater value and quality.

Handling small orders is very expensive and impairs our service to you. Therefore, **we do not accept orders for less than \$3.00.** Your remittance in full should accompany your order and will be acknowledged promptly. Remittance may be in any standard form but currency should be sent only by registered mail. Please use the order blank and complete both sides. Your account is adjusted at the time your order is forwarded.



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FRIKARTII
(See page 5)

GEUM FIRE OPAL and WEST HILLS
(See page 17)



PRIMULA POLYANTHA
(See page 23)



CHRYSANTHEMUM
MAXIMUM
MT. SHASTA
(See page 10)



GEUM RED
WINGS and
GOLDEN
WEST
(See page 17)



PRIMULA
SIEBOLDII
(See page 24)



SCABIOSA
CAUCASICA
VARIETIES
(See page 26)



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